YES!
P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,003—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

T[illegible] COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
~~Available for 6 months~~	~~Rs. 980.~~	~~Rs. 575.~~
Available for 12 months	" 1,050.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM.	C. Androvich	4,745	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25, July 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and al CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, rom same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 7th August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 2nd August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th August.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about the 4th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Aug.
" Dco.BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Aug., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men,

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE.

ALLCOCK'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

Invite the Attention of Sportsmen to their Splendid Stock of all kinds of Fishing Tackle, which comprises every Requisite for Sea and River Fishing.

RODS. REELS. LINES.
ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND BAITS.
TRACES. CASTING LINES. HOOKS.
SUNDRIES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.

MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut	Rs. 2-8	Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch	Rs. 1-0	Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following :—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes, & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

FIVE INCH FUNNEL WITH BOTTLE IN JAPANNED TIN CYLINDER AND GRADUATED GLASS MEASURE.

PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

TO OFFCERS
GOING ON

FIELD SERVICE.

WILLESDEN GROUND SHEETS.

ABSOLUTELY ROT, AND MILDEW PROOF.
ALSO PERFECTLY WATERPROOF.

Made from Best Flax Canvas, and rendered Waterproof by the Willesden Patent.

INVALUABLE TO MILITARY MEN SPORTSMEN, &c.

	Weight. lbs. oz.	Cash. Rs. a.	Ordinary. Rs. a.
Size 6 by 3 feet	2 12	5 8 each	6 2
" 7 by 4 "	4 7	10 8 "	11 12
" 8 by 6 "	6 10	15 0 "	16 12

(ALL SIZES FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.)

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES,

No. 1,

Consisting of Japanned 5-in. Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure, graduated to 1-100 of an inch, Special Cash, Rs. 6 ; Ordinary Rate, Rs. 6-12.

No. 2,

With burnished Copper 5-in. Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure, for 1 in. rain, graduated to 1-100 of an inch. Especially adapted for a heavy rainfall.

Special Cash, Rs. 10 ; Ordinary, Rs. 11.

	Special Cash.	Ordinary.
Symon's Gauge, all Copper	Rs. 28	31-8.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Mc DOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the followin Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅞ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MARIA VALERIE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, which will be landed at the Victoria Dock No. 7. The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 31st July, 1900.

NOTICE.

THE DECCAN BANK LIMITED, POONA.

THE above BANK has NO CONNECTION whatever with the Deccan Banking Corporation, Ld., of Madras, whose Agents, Parulekars, were recently tried in the High Court of Bombay, for making fraudulent entries.

N. PUDUMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries.

Poona, 31st July, 1900.

RE ESTATE OF HENRY NEWTON, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against the Estate of HENRY NEWTON, late of 16, Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, in the County of Middlesex, England, and formerly a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, who died at 16, Lansdowne Crescent aforesaid, on the 20th day of March, 1900 and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose property and credits were granted on the 28th day of July 1900, to ERNEST WILLIAM NOBLE, Esquire, one of the duly constituted Attorneys of CHARLOTTE MEADE NEWTON, the DAUGHTER and sole EXECUTRIX named in the Will of the said deceased are required to send in their claims to the undersigned at their office, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets in his hands to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned.—Dated this 30th day of July, 1900.

SMETHAM, BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF OIL LINSEED, DOUBLE BOILED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1900, for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time during the period of four and a half months, commencing from the 15th day of August, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during four and a half months is estimated at 4,000 gallons (four thousand gallon).

SAMPLES.—Representing such quality as it is intended to supply should be sent in, in sealed Drums of not less than 5 gallons for trial.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Railway's printed form which can be had on application the Undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract.

The Manager dose not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 31st July, 1900.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LD.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half year ending 30th June 1900, at Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter Share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered Shareholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, 1900, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું॰,

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st July, 1900.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 1st August to 8th August, 1900, both days inclusive.

READ THIS! READ THIS!!

SIX PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to
NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.
1st Prize, Rs. 30; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25; 3rd Prize, Rs. 20; 4th Prize, Rs. 15; 5th Prize, Rs. 10, and 6th Prize, Rs. 5.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. C*D*U*Y**O*O.
2. S*N*I*H*S*A*.
3. E*W*R*S*H*R*E*E
4. M*L*I*S F**D.
5. C**M**S M*S* A*D
6. E*O*F*U*T*S*L*

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six well-advertised articles. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper, placing the respective number to each, and post it, to them with your money-order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the Indian Tit Bits (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, and address it to the Indian Tit Bits Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 30; five, Rs. 25; four, Rs. 20; and so on.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Friday, the 10th of August, 1900.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been given, will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1900, at 3 P.M.:—

58. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadya—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite submission of reports (1) regarding the location of bullocks and empty carts at the foot of the Grant Road Bridge and the filthy state of Gilder Tank, and (2) regarding the location of empty cutchra carts at Foras Road.

59. From Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya—For reducing the aggregate amount of loans to be raised in the current year from Rs. 26,00,000 to Rs 18,00,000.

60 & 61. From Mr. Sundernath D. Khote (60)—For requesting the Committees on supply of electric light and power, and on electric traction for tramways to expedite their reports and (61) For requesting the Commissioner to report the total amount paid to the Municipal Solicitors by way of law charges, during the last five years.

62. From Mr. Ardeshir F. Unwalla—For drawing the attention of the Commissioners to the Town Duty Refund Department delaying disposal of applications for refund.

63. From the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C. I. E.—For abolishing the post of Special Drainage Engineer and reverting the work to the Executive Engineer, with an additional Deputy or Assistant.

64 to 67. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadya, (64)—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the choking of the Shone system drains at Colaba, (65) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to how many houses in B Ward during the last year had additional storeys added to them. (66) For requesting the Commissioner to report how many houses in Antoba Wadi, Patakwadi and Mahadeo Gully have been served with improvement notices during the last year and how many have been pulled down (67). For requesting the Commissioner to report if he has enquired how a large number of wells in the A and B Wards examined by Divisional Health Officer shewed sewage contamination.

68. From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Commissioner to report as to changes in Plague administration in consequence of the Government of India's Resolution.

69. From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing regret at the death of Lieut C. H. B. Adam Wylie, I.M.S.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Commissioners' Office, 31st July 1900.

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NOTICES.

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TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to MONDAY, the 3rd September, 1900, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year, commencing from 1st January, 1901.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th July 1900.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, invite Sealed Tenders for Rs. 6,00,000 forming part of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly and repayable on the 30th June, 1922.

The Debentures will be Rs. 500 each, the principal will be secured by a first charge on all the property present and future of this Company and the interest by a first charge on the nett earnings, the expenses of working and maintainings the Railway inclusive of the use of Rolling Stock being guaranteed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council for India not to exceed 50 per cent. of the gross receipts as provided for by the Agreement made by the said Secretary of State for India dated the 11th June, 1896.

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Tenders below Rs. 490 will not be accepted and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

A deposit of 2 per cent. must accompany the Tenders which must be sent to the Agent's Office by 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on the 15th August, 1900.

The allotment should be paid up on or before the 31st August, 1900, and interest will accrue from date of payment.

By Order of the Board,

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
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26th July, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 176 OF 1899.

PESTONJI JAMSETJI PORTER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Bandora .... Plaintiff,

vs.

1. FRAMJI PESTONJI PORTER, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Ghoga Street, within the Fort, the Executor and legal representative of PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, and (2) DOSSIBAI, sister of the said PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day September, 1900, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the 1st defendant abovenamed and of the original 1st defendant herein, in all that piece or parce or land of ground with the messuage, tenament and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Todd Street (now known as Ghoga Street), within the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 27 and 28 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 322 and 322, and new No. 5-255, containing by admeasurement 363 square yards and 6·9 of a square yard (be the same, a little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house late of or belonging to Cowasji Hirji Faaker, deceased, on or towards the West by a passage belonging to the premises intended to be hereby sold, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the said Todd Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs Maganlal and Jehangir, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovementioned, at No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.

Mining and Engine House Telephones.

Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.

For terms, and particulars apply to the

SECRETARY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST POST FREE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TOYS, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, in Watson's Building, a large quantity of toys, dolls, table ornaments, platedware, lady's work boxes, lady's, fans, stationery boxes, Japanese ware, etc. The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, opposite the Manekjee Petit Mill, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit by Wimbridge, rich crockery and glassware, platedware by Reed and Barton, mahogany square piano by Rose and Co. in good order, handsome strong built landau, handsome bay waler and harness, large ice box with refrigerator, cooking stove, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, bronze and terra-cotta figures, bicycle, garden plants, etc.

The property of A. H. MUIR, Esq., Engineer of the Manekjee Petit Mill, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Doolbaji Koossaji, consisting of:—gold armlet, gold earing, silver kargots, studs, turban, wearing apparel, stone image, etc.

The effects of the late Ashana Nagoo, consisting of gold mohurs, rings, earrings, chains, silver buttons, bangle, copper coins, copper and brass utensils, wearing apparel, etc.

The effects of the late Lallaparsad Dwarka, consisting of gold and bead necklace, mohur necklace, metal watch, copper and brass utensils, books, etc.

The effects of the late Mainah Naikin, consisting of silver kargota, armlets, bangles, gold putlies, vagertick, earrings, necklace, copper and brass utensils, silk bordered sarries, and dhoti, wooden cot, boxes, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT RIPON ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the owners, the Executors of the late Mr. Jehanghir Hormusji Mody, sell off on the premises, by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1900.

All the properties will be put up in one lot first, and if not sold off in one lot, each lot will be sold separately.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 314 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 2, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3734 (1), 3734 (2) and Street Nos. 2 and 2A, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7·4 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 1, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3735 (1), 3735 (2), 3735 (3) and 3735 (4), and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3B and 3C, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 468 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by a common passage, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboovalla, on the north by Lot No. 5, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3736 (1), 3736 (2) and 3736 (3), and Street Nos. 4, 4A, and 4B, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow, shops and stable standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 817 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 5, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by a common passage and partly by Lot No. 3, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3754 (1), 3754 (2), 3739 (1), 3739 (2), and 3739 (3), and Street Nos. 6, 6A, 8, 8A and 8B, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece of vacant land situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 613 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 4, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by Lot No. 3 and partly by a common passage, which said premises are in the possession of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the plan of the properties, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, Attorneys for the Executors, at their office, No. 101, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, UTENSILS, &c.

By order of the Postmaster General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, 1900, at 2 p. m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, etc. remained unclaimed in the dead letter office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, silver small articles, coats, trousers baby dress, watch, silk guernsey shirts, socks, jamdani jacconets, rosaries, handkerchiefs, pipes, used stamps, samples, cloth, etc.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting gold and silver buttons, watch guards, metal watches, copper and brass pots, I. R. tubes, small files, embroidered caps, silk sari, coats, pants, dhotars, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1900.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES

Complete in every respect.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000 FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced, Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimjee, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of October, 1892, and the indentures of further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of December, 1896, and the 28th day of June, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling, house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Duncan Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 2,035 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Tulsidas Narrondas, on or towards the east by the Duncan Road aforesaid, on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Namjee Shoemaker, and on or towards the west by the Rope Works of Tulsidas Narrondas, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimjee, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2884, new Nos, 9858, 9859, old Survey No, 2171, new Survey No 6414 and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos 560 to 562 and 562 1-2, and Wards Nos, 564, 565, 556, 568, 569, 567

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khurshedji D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagees at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

Very handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by Madrasi carpenters, such as chest tables, teapoys, easy chairs with diamond curved seats, cupboard, almyrahs, sofa couches, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong built office shigram in good order.
1 second hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay Arab 14 hands quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst, at 3 p m., Messrs, BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Room the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar, consisting of tumblers, toilet sets, table lamps, perfume bottles, flower vases, and table ornaments, water and milk jugs, table candle sticks, cups and saucers, fancy globes, flower baskets, decanters, &c.

The above are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst. at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Crows Nest," Tardeo, Mahaluxmi, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made to order by Dewjee Banjee and others one 18 stopper organ, 1 Cottage piano by Rose and Co. nearly new, 1 large cooking-stove, 1 garden water tank, 1 large hall clock, 1 English fire proof safe with stand, rich glass-crockery and best plated wares, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, rich carpet and rugs, lady's and gentleman's bicycles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. T. REDMAYNE.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 14th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Savitribai, widow of Bajee Rao Tatya Raoji, and on account and risk of mortgagors, Antonio Francisco de Aguiar, Josento Agnestasio de Aguiar, Joze Minguel de Aguiar, John Antonio de Aguiar, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari leasehold land or ground belonging to the Church of Noosa Senhara de Salvacao, together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments, and premises or the newly built dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Dadur Bhunderwada Road, and known as Tanlerao without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 151 3-4 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 131 and new No. 3716 and old Survey No. and new Survey No, the oart of which the piece of land hereby granted forms a part being assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No 4474 and Street No 834, and the hereditaments standing thereon is assessed by the Municipality under Ward G No and Street No and is in the possession of the said mortgagors and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east and north by the oart of Jucoon Arjoon Dhrooroo, on or towards the west by the said oart and a public road called Bhundarwada Road leading to Mahim, and on or towards the south by the said oart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Nanu and Hormusjee Solicitors or to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 64 of 1897.

Balaram Bhaskerji; 2, Gajanan Balaram, a minor by his next friend, the said Balaram Bhaskerji ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Ramchandra Bhaskerji; 2, Radhabai, widow of Shrikrishna Bhaskerji; 3, Shamrao Sitaram; 4, Anandrao Sitaram; 5, Savitribai, widow of Sitaram Bhaskerji

Pursuant to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, the following immoveable property will be sold on the premises by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m.

All the estate and interests of the abovenamed plaintiffs and defendants in the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khatter Gully, near Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, bearing Municipal No 20, bounded on the north by a sweeper's gully, on the south by a passage beyond which is Khatter Gully, on the west by the house of Purshotam Trimback, and on the east by the house of the widow of the late Sadanand Bhasker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the plaintiffs, at No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1900.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechoen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. No. 1, Rs. 4. No. 3. Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 2 bon.	1,230xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	57
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	150
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	15
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs, 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	10
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	–	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,775
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	310
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	525
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	21	540
Colaba Land & Mills	4 000	700	...	Rs. 10	305
Coorla Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	330
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	535
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	250
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	260
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	2.0
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	490
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	165
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	380
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	370
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	250
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	300
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	...	dvdRs.82	575
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	145
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	[illegible] pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,565
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	30
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1,350
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	100
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	550
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	750
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	456
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1775
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	225
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	150
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	495
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	265
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	800	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	20
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	–	5 pr. ct.	635
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	476 1-4

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 8	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	1160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	2550	250	250	21	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Brenise Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	165
Broach City Press Co., Ld	2500	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs10	51
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	367 1-2
Mummar M	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	130
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	490
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585 1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	–	Rs 30	950

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 37m. Sun sets 6h. 35m. High water, 2-21m., 2 22a. Low water, 7-52m. 8-33a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

CRICKET.

Bombay XI. on tour.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per transport Clive, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Friday, the 3rd proximo.

A BIG HAUL BY A SON.—Dowlatchund Ghelachund, a merchant, has reported to the police that his son has absconded, taking with him currency notes, of the value of Rs. 5,050, and ornaments, of the value of Rs. 380. The son has been detained at Jubbulpore by the police authorities thereof.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL "NURSING FUND."—The following annual donations towards this fund have been duly received by us, per Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hume Henderson, principal in charge of the hospital:—Messrs. Wm. Watson and Co. Rs. 100, Messrs. G. Cotton and Co. Rs. 120, Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. Rs. 100, Messrs. Phipson and Co. Rs. 50.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnett charged Harichand Narayan and Savalia Dharma, old offenders, with the theft of seven annas six pies belonging to one Nathu Runchod. Mr. Yorke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. The case for the prosecution was that, on the 26th instant, while the complainant was passing along Sheik Memon Street, the accused succeeded in removing the money from his pocket. As the accused had been previously convicted and had once been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, Mr. Smith asked for their committal to the sessions. The accused were then committed to the High Court for their trial.

A CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Goolam Hoosen Peerbhoy, a Borah, with theft of old books, valued at Rs. 60, and a box of crackers, worth Rs. 10, belonging to another Borah, named Alibhai Bhaiji. The complainant stated that, on Monday morning, when he went to his warehouse at Null Bazaar, he missed some packages of old books [illegible] periodicals weighing about fifty maunds. He locked the door and went home. In the afternoon [illegible] was passing by the warehouse, he saw it open and a cooly engaged in filling his basket with [illegible]. On looking in he saw the accused, [illegible] and handed over to the police. The accused [illegible] pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to [illegible] months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Esplanade [illegible] Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Isa Nooroodin, an old offender, with the theft of a purse, containing two annas seven pies, belonging to one Gopal Bapu, a hamal. The evidence showed that, on Monday evening, at about six o'clock, the complainant came out of the Null Bazar market after making his purchases, and while he was proceeding on his way the accused came from behind, and put his hand into complainant's pocket, but as soon as he took it out with the purse, it was seized by the complainant. The latter then raised an alarm and gave the accused in charge of the police. The accused, who had nine previous convictions against him, stated that the police sepoy in charge of the case had put pressure upon the complainant to lay a false charge against him with a view to his future promotion in the service. The accused was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SISTERLY AFFECTION.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Fatma, a Mahomedan woman, aged about twenty-eight years, was brought on remand and again charged by Superintendent Nolan, with obtaining possession of one Mariam, a minor, under sixteen years of age, for an immoral purpose. The girl Mariam, in her evidence, stated that she was thirteen years of age and was the wife of one Abdool Gaffoor. She left her husband, and went to reside with one Kalia, a Hindu. She remained with Kalia for one month, when Kalia was charged at the instance of her husband with [illegible] magistrate. Representations were then made to the Commissioner of Police on her behalf, and that officer handed her over in charge of the accused woman with instructions to keep her under her protection and get her married to a suitable person. The accused agreed to the arrangement which was made in the presence and with the consent of her husband Abdul Gaffoor. The accused stated to the Commissioner of Police that she was the sister of the witness. After obtaining possession of the girl, Fatma took her to several houses of illfame. Once she (witness) left the accused's house under the pretence of going to Mama Hajani, at Worlee, and went to the Commissioner of Police and reported to him the kind of life she was made to lead by the accused. The matter was then investigated and the present proceedings were instituted. After some further evidence was recorded, the case was remanded.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Saturday, Lower Damaun presented a clean mortality bill and on Sunday there was only one death attributable to starvation. On Saturday a meeting of the Damaun Famine Relief Fund, presided by the newly-nominated president, Rev. Nicolao Sebastiao Faleiro, the Vicar of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Remedios, was held in the Municipal Building, at Upper Damaun, when his Excellency the Governor Lieutenant Nuno Campos attended and handed to the president the sum of rupees fifteen hundred which the Portuguese Consul-General had received from Messrs. William Watson and Company, being the amount of a cheque of the American Consul, and expressed gratitude towards the president and members of the American Indian Famine Relief Fund and eulogised the generosity of the Americans. It transpired that Mr. Ardesir Sorabji Portwala, one of the members of the Damaun Relief Fund, obtained a personal interview with the American Consul to acquaint him personally with the sufferings of the famine-stricken people of Damaun and Nagar Haveli districts and was received well by the Consul.—A Varli, in the Nagar Haveli district, killed his own brother and in order to escape punishment intended to put an end to his life, and with that purpose he hanged himself by a rope to a tree but the noose of the rope becoming loose he fell down. He was picked up by the Nagar Haveli Police who brought him in a dooly to Damaun, where he has been lodged in the jail, pending his trial in the District Court on the double charge of murder and attempted suicide.—It has been raining successively for three days since Friday last, and while a number of people have been sowing nagli, transplanting of rice seedlings commenced from Sunday. At 10-45 a.m., on Sunday, while boats were running in the Dhamanganga creek amidst heavy rain, carrying passengers from one part of Damaun to another, one of the boats rowed by two boatmen and carrying eight passengers, capsized owing to a sudden gust of wind in the middle of the creek and two of the passengers, a Parsi and a Gola who were thrown under the boat and would have been drowned, if a plucky Machi passenger had not dived and extricated them from their perilous position. Eventually all the passengers safely reached the shore.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 7th and 8th Silver Competition of the Monsoon Season took place at Ghat-Cooper on Saturday afternoon last. The weather although seasonable was very uncomfortable for out door amusements. The next shoot will be on Saturday afternoon next, the 4th instant, Distance 500 and 600 yards. The following are the scores:—

200 YARDS.

Sergt R W Pennington Bo Vol Artillery	23a
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	22b
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	22b
Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Volunteers	21
Corpl M Veevers Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	18
Bombr G L Charde Bo Vol Artillery	14
Cyclist S G Bountiff Bo Vol Rifles	7
Gunner J L McQuade Bo Vol Artillery	Retired

300 YARDS.

Corpl M Veevers Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	24b
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bo Vol Rifles	20
Bombr G L Charde Bo Vol Artillery	19
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	18
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt R W Pennington Bo Vol Artillery	18
Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Volunteer	18
Cyclist S G Bountiff Bo Vol Rifles	5
Gunner J L McQuade Bo Vol Artillery	5

a Handicapped 2 Points Winner of Spoon.
b Handicapped 2 Points.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £25,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

THROWN INTO A PIT.

IMPERATRIX VS. PURSHOTUM NAGAR.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. X. DeSouza, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in May last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

It appeared from the Session Judge's finding that the accused and Jetha Narotum were committed to take their trial on the charge abovementioned. The case for the prosecution was that, on the 12th February last, the deceased Kala Natha, shortly before day break, entered the field of accused and began cutting his wheat and barley crop. The accused, who was watching the field, surprised the deceased in the act and struck him with a stick. He raised an alarm, on hearing which the co-accused Jetha came up. The latter was also alleged to have struck the deceased. The two accused then secured the deceased and led him to the chowra with the bundle of barley he had cut. Finding no one at the chowra, the accused were alleged to have thrown the deceased into a pit outside the village, whence he was taken out next morning by the police patel. Seeing that his injuries were serious, that officer sent him on to the chief Constable, by whom he was forwarded to the Civil hospital. After lingering for a few days, the deceased succumbed to his injuries on the 21st February. The medical evidence showed that the attack on the deceased was a determined, almost a savage one. The accused No. 1 admitted before a magistrate that he struck the deceased severely. Disagreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge found the first accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The other accused was acquitted and discharged.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

A "MOCHI" BY CASTE.

IMPERATRIX VS. WASUDEO TIKARAM HALVAI.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. C. M. Thatte, first class special magistrate at Nasik, who, in March last, convicted him of defamation and fined him Rs. 50, or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment. Mr. R. R. Desai and Mr. M. R. Kothare appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared from the magistrate's finding that the accused was charged with defaming the complainant Girdhari Devidas by making an imputation that he was a "Mochi" by caste, intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation would harm the reputation of [illegible]. The witness Sittaram and the accused are [illegible]tioners by profession and had their shops close to one another. About three months ago the complainant entered the service of Sittaram. The accused had desired to engage him, but complainant [illegible] to serve him. This circumstance made the accused bear malice against the complainant; and [illegible] his servants always used abusive language towards him. On the 12th January last, the accused went to Sittaram's shop, where the complainant was, and declared that the latter was a Mochi by caste and was polluting religion by serving in the shop of Sittaram. The latter did not know the real caste of the complainant, but suspecting him to be of the Mochi caste, as was asserted by the accused to his face, he dismissed him summarily from his employ. The accused, in his examination, had clearly admitted that he did not know that the complainant was a Mochi by caste. The evidence recorded for the complainant was quite conclusive. It proved beyond a doubt that the complainant was dismissed in consequence of the imputation made by the accused that he was a man of a low caste; and that his employer Sittaram really took the imputation as a serious one and used means to sanctify his shop. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

MR. MALABARI AND THE KAISER-I-HIND ORDER.

SELDOM has H. E. the Viceroy shewn such unerring judgment as in selecting for the Kaiser-i-Hind Order the name of one of the most loyal of Her Majesty's subjects, and the most tactful and strenuous promoter of the public good. H. E.'s. The Press in India, English as well as Indian, have welcomed the selection with one voice; some of them have paid the most touching tribute to Mr. Malabari's work and worth. The "Indian Herald," for instance, writes "for his honored name no honor in the shape of a title is necessary, and no honor the Government could confer is too great." The "Lahore Tribune" exclaims:—"What a beautiful life his has been! What could be more inspiring than his example during the famine?" The "West Coast Spectator" says:—"There is a sweet mystery about Mr. Malabari. He has influenced and is influencing, men, high and low, and whole communities. And yet he remains a private man whose movements are unobserved, and whom few can even see." The "Madras Mail" observes:—"It is just like the leading Indian publicist to try to give the go-by to a distinction which Princes and nobles are proud to have won." And so on our contemporaries have written, even those who may not agree with his social reform views. As India's poet and thinker, as the apostle of wise and consistent progress, and as the champion of her oppressed womanhood, we have noticed Mr. Malabari's efforts for the last fifteen years. But of late he has developed qualities of a practical order, which few idealists in the world's history have been able to show. His work during the early epidemics of plague in Bombay won the approval of even the objects of his faithful and fearless criticism. His silent and ceaseless labors during the famine of 1897, and the more serious calamity of this year, have been still more fruitful of results. He has himself visited many of the centres of distress, mixing with the sufferers as one of them, and alleviating their hard lot by every means in his power. The pecuniary aid he has given is the least meritorious of his services. To stay among the stricken population, cut off from all home comforts, and to witness the sights and scenes daily presented by them, must have been most trying to a sensitive nature like his. But nothing daunted, our "Indian Tolstoy," as he has been aptly called, went on practising what he had preached, and he never thought of reward or recognition. When H. E. the Viceroy telegraphed his congratulations, the only answer Mr. Malabari could think of, was to beg to be excused! It requires a great deal of spiritual insight to understand a character, regulated by the laws of "Karma"—"Indian Mirror."

FLOODS IN THE KELANI VALLEY AND COLOMBO.

THE Kelani River has risen considerably since yesterday, and is still rapidly rising, with the result that several parts of the town are under water. Ferguson's Road, Sadawatte Road, and parts of Madampitiya are flooded. The Base Line Road and the Urugodawatte Road present sheets of water extending for considerable distances, and in some places pedestrian traffic is suspended. Reports of a heavy inundation in the Hewagam and Salpiti Korales have reached Colombo, and cloudy weather and a strong wind indicate a higher rise in the water. Kolannawa, to the eastern side of Demetegodde, is also under water, and some idea of the rapidity with which the water has risen may be found from the fact that "Riverside Cottage," which stands on an eminence, was completely surrounded with water during last night. The flood has caused damages in various parts of the town, and to the culverts on the roads, principally the one near Pieris Docks at Grandpass. Villagers from the villages adjoining Colombo are flocking into town, fearing that their houses will be washed away. In view of the above state of affairs, the Government Agent, Western Province, has instructed the Director of Public Works to have the sand bar at the mouth of the river, behind Whist Bungalow, cleared.—"Times of Ceylon," (July 26.)

CHINESE ARMAMENTS.

IN answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 9th inst., Mr. Wyndham stated that seventy, one guns of position, with 11,740 rounds of ammunition, 123 field guns, with 49,400 rounds of ammunition 297 machine guns, with 4,228,400 rounds of ammunition had been supplied to China since 1895 by firms in this country. Four hundred and sixty thousand Mauser rifles, with 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition, were supplied to China last year by a German firm. The figures he had given of exportations from this country were not exhaustive.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its orignal colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assyria, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Karachi, experienced heavy monsoon weather with rain to Verawal, from thence moderate weather and cloudy sky with passing showers. The German East Africa Line s. s. Safari, Captain Ahrens, which arrived on same day, met with fresh and squally monsoon weather.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Monday:—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Bengal and the north-west of the Bay and a depression is apparently developing in the north of the Bay. The barometer has also fallen in the Punjab and the depression in north-west India has shifted northwards, thus rendering the conditions less favourable for rainfall in Gujarat and Rajputana. No rain has fallen in the Punjab, Sind and south Madras, but showers have fallen over the greater part of the remainder of India. The amounts received, however, have been chiefly small. Surat and Masulipatam have received three-and-a-half inches, Hanamconda, three inches, and amounts ranging from one to two inches have been received at Darbhanga, Roorkee, Simla, Viraval, Sutna, Chanda and Hyderabad in the Deccan. Rain has been lighter in Gujarat and lighter and not so general in Rajputana. Mean temperature is in moderate to considerable excess in Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Central India and Central Provinces and in moderate defect in Behar. It is normal or in slight excess in the remaining Provinces.

JULY 31.

Tuesday:—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Orissa and the adjacent districts and briskly in Sind, Gujarat and Central Provinces, the cyclonic storm in the Bay has intensified and is apparently central about 100 miles to the south of False Point. It will probably cross the coast between False Point and Pari and give moderate to heavy rain in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and eastern districts of Central Provinces within next thirty-six hours. Monsoon is blowing strongly in Bombay coast and has given general, and in some cases heavy rain in Bombay, Kathiawar, Central Provinces, North Madras, Upper India hills and parts of Punjab, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces. Lahore has received four and-a-half inches of rain; Chanda, four; Bareilly, and Mount Abu three inches each, and Sealkot, Rawalpindi, Murree, Raipur, Rajkot, Veraval, and Vizagapatam two inches each. Moderate rain has fallen in Burma and light to moderate rain in Bengal. Temperature is in considerate to large defect in Madras Deccan and Madras Coast, and in considerable excess in Assam, Sind and Rajputana.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	33 79	35 89	34 96	35 75
Monday, 30th July	7 18	1 90	7 85	0 22
Total	40 97	37 79	42 81	35 97
Total fall to July 30th 1899	23 17	24 61	30 30	27 18
Total fall to July 30th 1898	50 53	50 90	51 49	48 26

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	32	65
From 6 a.m. 30th to 6 a.m. 31st July	1	42
Total	34	7

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	75	63
Sunday, 29th July	2	65
Total	78	28

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	20	30
Sunday, 29th July	2	70

[illegible] ON THE B.G.J.P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall as registered at 8 a.m. on the 28th July:—

	Bhavnagar Para. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previous total	4 83	3 21	5 83
Rainfall on the 28th July	1 10	0 12	1 9
Total up to date	5 93	3 33	6 92

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	71
Monday, 30th July, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	2	40
Total	30	11
Total fall to 30th July, 1899	29	81

Monday, 5 p.m.—It has been raining here since Saturday to the entire satisfaction of agriculturists, who have nearly finished the transplantation of bhat crops in Salsette (Thana.)

GODHRA.

About 1 inch rain fell between 2 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Monday at Godhra.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 31ST OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·528	SE	8	102·6	73·1	92	4·50	6·36	–2·15
Sirsa	29·497	SE	3	102·8	82·1	79	...	0·61	–5·88
Delhi	29·576	E	6	95·7	80·0	89	0·95	6·07	–6·50
Agra	29·569	SE	4	92·0	80·4	85	0·79	5·6	–8·36
Cawnpore	29·557	NE	1	86·8	77·1	87	1·27	8·13	..
Allahabad	29·511	ENE	5	91·6	78·3	87	0·36	9·38	–8·63
Jhansi	29·553	ESE	3	91·2	78·1	89	1·64	8·04	–9·45
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	29·486	WSW	13	90·1	80·2	81	...	0·1	–3·89
Jeypore	29·563	NE	2	89·5	77·6	87	...	10·56	–1·30
Ajmere	29·557	W	4	90·4	77·6	85	0·14	3·98	–5·59
Deesa	29·539	W	12	96·6	80·1	84	0·24	3·96	–9·19
Ahmedabad	29·559	SW	8	88·2	78·1	90	0·13	4·60	..
Bhuj	29·531	W	22	90·3	78·9	81	...	2·85	–6·03
Jamnagar	29·569	WSW	20	86·	77·2	96	0·47	2·11	..
Rajkot	29·580	W	15	81·9	75·7	98	2·59	5·51	–1·78
Bhownagar Para	29·563	SSW	7	81·0	76·3	87	1·04	6·00	..
Veraval	29·597	W	19	80·5	76·8	94	1·88	6·16	..
Neemuch	?	SW	11	91·5	75·5	81	·69	9·93	–4·28
Indore	29·587	Calm	8	83·3	73·1	92	...	11·51	–3·79
Saugor	29·556	SSE	2	86·1	75·6	85	0·12	13·45	–9·04
Jubulpore	29·541	NNE	2	87·1	74·1	91	1·24	14·22	–15·08
Hoshangabad	29·578	SW	6	88·2	74·2	91	0·06	19·70	–6·00
Khandwa	29·591	NW	10	86·7	75·6	91	0·48	13·27	–1·60
Raipur	29·514	Calm	4	91·8	74·6	92	1·95	20·62	–4·67
Nagpur	29·545	WNW	8	90·7	76·6	87	0·16	17·01	–6·46
Amraoti	29·605	WSW	17	88·2	76·3	90	0·07	9·35	–8·11
Akola	29·619	W	12	88·6	73·7	90	0·45	12·03	–3·40
Surat	29·603	SW	4	88·5	75·5	95	0·42	13·48	–14·92
Malegaon	29·604	WSW	19	86·4	74·6	79	0·01	5·97	–3·50
Bombay	29·605	WNW	25	85·6	76·0	96	1·53	37·30	–9·25
Poona	29·690	WSW	22	79·1	70·3	86	0·40	12·98	+1·38
Ahmednagar	29·666	W	14	81·3	70·1	81	..	11·85	..
Aurangabad	29·685	WSW	22	81·9	71·2	86	0·15	13·69	..
Sholapur	29·716	SW	15	80·8	70·5	96	0·49	10·44	+1·11
Ratnagiri	29·733	WSW	12	85·4	78·9	87	0·13	61·2	–2·47
Belgaum	29·745	W	27	74·3	67·8	95	0·27	33·12	+10·16
Goa	29·784	WNW	16	?	73·4	90	0·71	70·97	..
Karwar	29·814	W	6	82·7	77·5	82	0·02	105·59	+29·38
Mangalore	29·848	WNW	4	80·8	72·4	84	...	98·95	+22·83
Calicut	29·851	WNW	7	81·7	76·3	88	0·14	69·13	+6·56
Cochin	29·871	W	F	84·1	74·2	88	0·09	46·32	–·60
Bangalore	29·824	W	15	79·7	65·8	85	...	7·27	–0·77
Secunderabad	29·658	WSW	17	76·1	69·0	92	1·36	12·83	+0·88
Masulipatam	29·648	WNW	21	80·0	73·1	84	1·36	12·35	+1·12
Bellary	29·776	W	12	85·2	72·2	68	0·20	4·18	+0·66
Cuddapah	29·749	SE	L	85·0	73·2	91	0·47	5·05	–2·36
Madras	29·723	W	6	91·5	76·5	76	0·08	3·34	–2·64
Coimbatore	29·811	SW	8	86·9	73·6	70	...	3·59	+0·93
Trichinopoly	29·772	W	8	93·5	79·3	62	...	3·72	+0·60
Negapatam	29·783	W	1	?	?	81	...	4·68	+0·67
Colombo	29·896	WSW	10	86·0	77·0	81	...	11·60	+1·82
Aden	29·785	S	2	88·8	80·8	64	..	0·00	–0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=2·61 (37·31); G. T. H.=1·90 (37·00); St. G. H.=1·69 (37·60); C. P.=1·53 (37·30).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Berar, Central India and at Karachi, Bhuj, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar Para, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Surat, Malegaon and Ahmednagar; a brisk rise at Sirsa, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are cyclonic at Allahabad, Jubulpore, Nagpur and Masulipatam; easterly and south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Saugor and Cuddapah, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Bhuj, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Veraval, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and fresh to light in other places.

The maximum temperature is from 7° to 9° in excess of normal at Deesa, Neemuch and Raipur, and 6° to 12° in defect at Rajkot, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah. The minimum is 4° to 5° in excess at Ratnagiri, Deesa and Mangalore. The highest temperature in the shade was at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are generally small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Heavy rain has fallen at Lahore (4·50), over two inches at Rajkot (2·59), between one and two inches at Cawnpore, Bhavnagar Para, Veraval Jhansi, Jabulpore, Raipur, Bombay, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar Neemuch, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khadwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Cuddapah and Madras.

The isobars indicate the existence of a small depression to the east of Raipur, and the weather in the Central and North-West Provinces and the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency is squally and unsettled. The weather to the north of Ratnagiri up to Bhuj is also slightly unsettled, and fresh to strong squally winds are likely. Rain is therefore likely in all districts except in Sind and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th July, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·597
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·5
Dew Point		76·9
Relative humidity of Air		0·810
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10)		9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day		85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·5
General Directions of wind*		W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	360
Fall of Rain		9·2
Total fall during month		17·71
do. year		37·39
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st		2·80

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JULY 30.

10 p.m.	82·4

TUESDAY—JULY 31.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	83·1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,461 tons, Captain W H Hill, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and 24 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line's s s Tokio, 2,481 tons, Captain G H Jones, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, &c., with a general cargo and Miss Crisp as a passenger.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 31.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Clive		Baugh	China	Dry Dock	R I M S
Dalhousie		Kendall			R I M S
Investigator		Hemley		Dry Dock	R I M S
Nancoury		Mills		Do.	R I M S
H Bolckow	929	Baker			B & P S N Co
Ophelia					M M & Co
Unity	329	Haines			M M & Co
St Irene	474	Altree			M M & Co
Ileaface		Mahoney			W Shaun & Co
Sirdhana	5079	Smith			M M & Co
Clan Murray	3164	Beer			M M & Co
Clan Monroe	3721	McPherson			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Castleventry	1915	Laing			M M & Co
Ameer	2582	Armstrong			T Morrison & Co
Hermod	838	Alson			M M & Co
Langbank	2946	Rout			
Olivemoor	1950	Jones			K Nixon & Co
Merkara	1949	Tuckin			M M & Co
M Valerie	2648	Barberoich			A L S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Sultan	1782	Stahl	Zanzibar	3-8	F Heyer
B	Bq Esmeralda	673	Pedersen	Melbourne	4-8	O & Okell
C	Moshtari	1101	Barron	Jeddah	1-8	B P S N Co
G	Cacara	1219	Stebbing	Zanzibar	7-8	S W D C
H & J	Magdala	3340	Greet			Turret Ship
	Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
K	City of Lucknow	2270	Morrison	Karachi	1-8	F F & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Repairing		Swed & Co
M	Zaida	2883				M M & Co
R	Safari	892	Ahrens	Zanzibar	1-8	F Heyer
	Transport.					
K	City of Cambridge	2481	Warden			Transport
N	Muttra	2586	McIntyre			Transport
P	Carthage	3023	Lennon	China	1-8	Transport

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	31-7	Shepd & Co
Indravati	313	Adam	M Goa	1-8	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	A Patti	1948	Sinclair	Calcutta		M M & Co
2	Bohemia	2060	Lindquister	L'pool	6-8	W A G & Co
3	Ashruf	2002	Heise	Singapore	4-8	K C Joseph
4	Raventhaler	1813	Freedon	Hamburg	1-8	Glade & Co
5	Tokio	2481	Jones	Liverpool	1-8	Killick & Co
9	C of Edinburgh	2960	Baillie	Singapore		F Forbes & Co
10	Bengal	1651	Barcham	Aden	4-8	P & O Co
11	El Gulzer	639	Ahmed	Repairing		W & A G & Co
12	Sobraon	7310	Wibner	London	4-8	P & O Co
15	Assyria	970	McLean	Karachi	3-8	P & O Co
16	Madagascar	1693	Rouxel	Mauritius	1-8	V Brothers
17	Dumra	762	Russell	Calcutta		B P S N Co
	100 ton Crane.					
	Lindon Bates	67	Gliddel	Calcutta		C Bros

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati	304	Do

*Probable date of departure.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Parramatta s	Symons	Shanghai
	Croydon s	Butler	Calcutta
	Marco s	Ana	Rangoon, &c
	Clan Chisholm s	Worfolk	Malabar
	Pachumba s	Skinner	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Culna, Hill, for Moulmein.
" Tokio, Jones, for Liverpool via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Maria Valerie, for Calcutta.
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf.
" Safari, for Delagoa Bay &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bohemia s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,420 cwt linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co. Ld.; 2·0 cwt old copper, Keroba; 50 bales wool, Moolchand Khoobchand; 135 bales wool, P A Abdool Desal; 50 bales wool, Heerjee Hunsraj; 169 bales gunny cutting, Purshotum Bhimjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Bohemia s—22 casks Indian condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Madagascar s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—168 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bohemia s—45 cwt gingelly seed, John Fachiri

FOR HAVRE.

Madagascar s—106 bales cotton, Frer de Saone and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£97 11-16 –1-8	
3 per cent Rentes	£99 3-4 – 1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£106	unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£62 5-14	
Bar Silver in London	28 1-4 plus 3-16	
Do in New York	61 3-8 plus 1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14 1-2–1-2	
Do on New York	4·87 1-2–1-8	
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent.		unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent.		
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-4 per cent.		
Copper Braziers	£82·10	

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet this morning at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 29-32d. Demand for this mail with 1-32d. higher for next, the enquiry at these rates being limited. There was one buyer of Credits at 1s. 4 5-32d. for this mail but few, if any, Bills were placed at this rate.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 94-4 and Rs. 94-3 for to-day's settlement and that of 31st August respectively, closing steady at Rs. 94-6 and Rs. 94-4. The surplus for this settlement has been partly financed by "budlees" and partly by investors.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Owing to good rains all over the Bombay Presidency the market has been steady to-day and Maneckji Petit shares have improved to Rs. 1,565. In other shares there is not much change.

FREIGHTS.—The City of Lucknow has been taken up by the P. & O. and berthed probably for London and Antwerp. The very heavy rain we have had to-day has probably interfered with business.

COALS.—Owing to the excessive rain which has fallen continuously throughout the day we hear of no business passing.

WHEAT.—For July-August-September, rates are unchanged but for new crops, April-May, the rate is quieter and white Delhi is quoted Rs. 5.

SEEDS.—Linseed is unchanged at Rs. 10-2.

CASTORSEED.—The market is steady at Rs. 40-8.

RAPESEED.—Yellow Cawnpore is quoted Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-14. Brown, Rs. 7-6.

POPPYSEED.—There are buyers at Rs. 8-6. With sellers asking Rs. 8-7. Owing to the heavy rain to-day, no business has been done in seeds, rates remaining unchanged from yesterday.

COTTON.—The stormy weather prevailing has interfered with business to-day and little or no business has been done either by exporters or mills and the attendance at Colaba was small but apart from this there is almost no enquiry from Europe as prices both in Liverpool and New York are barely maintained.

New crop rates have declined to Rs. 181 for F. G. Bengals for January and there are sellers of Good Broach for March at Rs. 217 per candy. There were bales of cotton passed out for Europe yesterday and the receipts into Bombay were 310 bales.

Bengal Fine Ready		Rs. 195-200
do F.G.	do	Rs. 185-190
Broach Fine	do	Rs. 220
do Good	do	Rs. 215
Westerns	do	Rs. 215-217

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 4,000 bales. sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Spot 5 25-32d. unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid Uplands in Liverpool.

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·34	5·29	4·43	4·33
–1·64	–1·64	–1·64	unchanged.

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	5,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
to Continent	1,000
Mid.-Uplands	10 1-16 unchanged
Futures, month of August	9·10–14
" of December	8·17–2

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

Khandesh	35 bales
Berar	78 "
Coompta and Dharwar	61 "
Bengals	5 "
American	131 "
Total	310 "

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday :—

Wheat	[illegible]
Linseed	1,306
Rapeseed	1,232
Gingellyseed	33
Poppyseed	339
Groundnuts	135
Castorseed	4,689
Rice	2,742
Myrabollams	45

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 4 13-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	106
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 5-16
Bar Silver	28 1-4

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO.'s Liverpool friends' weekly market letter reports as follows on American cotton :—We witnessed a number of violent fluctuations in the old crop positions, while distant positions from Oct-Nov. onwards have remained very firm. The old crops were first driven up 15 points, and were then weakened by heavy tenders, and on balance they shew a loss of 6 points Oct-Nov. once gained 8 points and then remain stationary for a week. The Bureau report of 10th July gives a crop only of 75·8 per cent. against 87·8 of last year. Another feature of the growing crops is its abnormal lateness, and Liverpool can expect it only in the end of November. How can spinners hold out till then ? The total stock here is only 4,05,000 bales, the smallest since 1869 when Mid. was quoted at 12 1-4d ; The stock of American is 2,99,000 bales, the smallest since 1872, when Mid. was worth 11 5-16d. The present stock is available only for six weeks, say till end of August. There will be little cotton to tender against contracts of Aug. Sept, Oct, and Nov. Future. Bulls of very near positions may fear heavy tenders, but Oct.-Nov. tenders need scarcely be feared, and rise in prices would most probably proceed unchecked. There are no signs of short time in spinning, and in wigan and even a threatened strike has been averted by concessions. Therefore, as spinners have not much cotton, there is prospect of a severe struggle among consumers. June balance sheets of Oldham Mills shew an average satisfactory profit of 30 per cent. The Board of Trade returns shew a decrease of exports, especially to India, which again shews a revival owing to good monsoon news. China disturbances may temporarily stop some looms, but demand for other markets will be in excess of supply. Cotton trade on the continent is excellent, especially in North France, so the Continent cannot ship much cotton to Liverpool, and East Indian cotton will be also deficient. The entire stock in American ports and Interior towns is only 2,50,000 bales, and July-August corners threaten in New Orleans and New York, so exports to Liverpool must be small. Therefore we in Liverpool are drifting into a natural corner, there is no help for it. Spot cotton and Futures representing famine months, especially October-November, are bound to be driven higher and higher and we believe October-November at the very reasonable price of 4'46d. a most promising purchase. Double options October-November, 30 and January-February, 34 points. We give the following extract from our esteemed Manchester friends' letter of 12th July :—This week we again report an extremely fluctuating market. At the beginning, American cotton advanced heavily, but the last day or two it has again relapsed. Egyptian cotton, which about a week ago, seemed easier, has again become firmer, as there has been a big amount of business placed in light goods made of Egyptian yarns, Calcutta principally and also smaller lots for Bombay. We cannot pretend to prognosticate what is, will happen in the future. All we can tell you that the general opinion appears to be that there will be a pinch for cotton before the new crop comes in, and that American cotton is bound to go up. If such should prove to be the case, we can see nothing for it but higher rates, as we can hardly imagin that the Eastern markets will respond to the higher prices, which will be necessary. Had it not been for scarcity of rain in India, and the Chinese trouble, we feel pretty confident that ere now there would have been a big demand and prices well maintained. With these two uncertainties still hanging over us we think that the probabilities are in favour of short time, and the maintainance of the current rates."

CALCUTTA COAL MARKET.

SATURDAY, July 28.

Sales.—1,000 tons Jherriah, second class, at Rs. 2-10, same quantity Searsole No. 1 500 tons each August and September Rs. 3-7. Ghusick 1,000 tons Rs. 3-7. First Class Jherriah for ready delivery is quoted at Rs 2-12 to 2-14 with few buyers. An offer of Rs. 3-12 has been made for Gangootiya 2,000 tons monthly next year ; sellers ask Rs. 4. Jiramdanga is quoted at Rs. 4-4 but nothing available. Barabani Rs. 4 with no buyers. Seebpore—An offer of Rs. 4-4 for a contract has been made but refused.—"Indian Daily News"

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREENE—July 24, at "Welcome Hall" Dharmsala, the wife of the Rev R Venables Greene, of a daughter.

HIND—July 26, at Umballa, the wife of Ernest G Hind, of a son.

WACE—July 14, at Simla, the wife of Lieut E G Wace, Royal Engineer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LONGHURST—WILSON—July 23, at Christ Church, Kotagiri, by the Rev A J Jones, Chaplain of Coonoor, Frederick Herdman Longhurst, to Octavia Amy, fourth daughter of the late Major-General C H Wilson, Madras Staff Corps, Retired.

DEATHS.

SPENCE—July 17, at Sialkot Cantonment, from the effects of a carbuncle, William Walter Spence, Military Pensioner, aged 78 years, 7 months and 3 days.

STEVENSON—July 21, at Lucknow, suddenly, John (Jack) Stuart Stevenson, Captain, I M S, only son of Colonel W T Stevenson, R A M C, aged 27 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1900.

THE death of the Duke of Edinburgh, Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, wholly unexpected by the general public, will, it is feared, be a terrible shock to her Majesty the Queen. The sailor-prince was a general favourite in the fleet and in her Majesty's dominions until he was called upon to change his sphere of activity and become a reigning prince in Germany. It appears that his Royal Highness suffered from the dreadful disease of cancer in the tongue. The actual cause of death is stated to be apoplexy. The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in the early seventies is still remembered by the older generation. He laid the foundation of the Sailors' Home, the funds for which were presented to the City by H. H. Khunderao to commemorate the first royal visit paid to India. The sympathy of all her Majesty's subjects will go forth to the aged sovereign in this new bereavement. The Grand Duke's son having died, the Duke of Connaught stood next in the line of succession, but his Royal Highness [illegible] son.

THERE is at last news from the Legations. Admiral Bruce received a message signed by Sir Claude Macdonald and dated Peking, 21st July, stating that from 20th June to 16th July the Chinese troops had repeatedly attacked the Legation with rifle and artillery fire. From the 16th ult. there had been an armistice, but a cordon of Chinese barricades enclosed the British Legation, in which all the women and children had found refuge. With the exception of D. Oliphant and H. Warren, who unhappily were killed, the rest of the Legation were well. Other messages from Legation officials state that all was safe on 27th July, and that the bombardment ceased on the 17th. Up to 16th the casualties were 62 killed and a number of wounded. These messages from the Legation prove that the statements communicated to the Foreign Governments by the Chinese Ministers and by the Viceroys to the Foreign Consuls, affirming the safety of the Legations, were not only substantially, but literally, correct. There is now no reason to doubt that the Queen-Empress was restored to power by Prince Ching and General Yuan-lu, and that the troops under the latter assisted in the defence of the Legations and apparently brought about an armistice. The authentic information now obtained dispenses us from giving any further heed to the deliberate lies attributed to different Chinese runners. There has been no massacre, and the women and children were not shot by their despairing protectors.

The inherent perils of the situation, created by the Powers, remains, however, as serious as before. Chinese Gordon, the day before he left London to come to Bombay with Lord Ripon, pointed out this danger in a conversation with a correspondent of a service paper :—"What Europeans have to consider," said Gordon, "is the awful consequences of a general movement, when we least expect it, in the vast inert mass of hundreds of millions of men to overwhelm the foreign-devils whom they hate like poison ; and the danger of such an outburst becomes greater every year, for the Chinese are continually harassed by the European States with demands for compensations, in some cases very just, in others quite frivolous ; and, as they see that their only means of meeting the aggressions is to organise an army with improved weapons, you may depend on it that they will buy guns and rifles and ships, and with the aid of Europeans who will always be found ready to drill and organise them, that some fine day you will have to face a formidable army. Of one thing be quite sure. The days when you could march up to Chinese troops in position, or in defence of a position, and sweep them away like flies will soon be over. No more military promenades by a few hundred British and French troops through the country driving thousands of Chinese before them. Never trust a mandarin, great or small. I was only too glad when I left their service. We English make the mistake of believing that we are welcome wherever we go. I am quite sure that in fifteen or twenty years we must be prepared for proof to the contrary. With all their hideous superstitions, their vices and their ignorance, the Chinese are far too good for their nobles—or whatever you like to call the rulers of the people. The Governments of France, Russia, and England have treated them most scandalously for the last forty years." At that time Gordon's mind was full of anxiety lest China should declare war against Russia to recover the territory in Central Asia, which the latter had seized during the Taiping rebellion. When a few weeks later Gordon left Bombay for China, his object was to get Li-Hung-Chang to understand the importance of arranging matters amicably as China was not then in a position to encounter a great military empire. In London certain newspapers spread the report that he was going to take command of the Chinese troops against Russia—a report utterly without foundation and very embarrassing to the British Foreign Office.

General Gordon's point of view is set forth with sufficient clearness in a letter addressed to the present writer on June 11, 1880 :—"With respect to China, it is true I am going there on an invitation (from Li-Hung-Chang, I believe). Li-Hung-Chang is an old friend of mine, and we have been in correspondence for many years. I have no idea of anything definite in going to China, beyond seeing Li-Hung-Chang. I know the Chinese sufficiently well, and admire them, for their wish to work for themselves ; they are not, nor am I, at all disposed to put China under foreigners : so it is not probable that I shall have a word to say respecting their trouble with Russia. I like the Russians, and I like the Chinese, I would be rejoiced that they should be on good terms and would do my best to promote the same . . . You may entirely disabuse yourself of any idea that my going to China or not has any importance : the Chinese do their own business, and would laugh at my directing their counsels." From this it will be seen that General Gordon held that the Chinese could and would manage their own affairs in their own way. He instinctively foresaw the result of an attempt on the part of the Powers to subordinate Chinese interests to their own. The "St. James's Budget," writing on the present situation with independence and impartiality, points out that in all previous wars with China neither we nor the French endangered her territorially. The scene of the war was always in outlying places, on the mere fringe of the vast Empire. "China has never been touched to the quick, till the last German seizure of territory made her see that her very existence is at stake. Hitherto expeditions have been sent to force commercial and diplomatic concessions from the Imperial Government, but there has been no expensive and prolonged arbitration. To-day the case is wholly altered. Patriotic sentiment, which had hardly been aroused so far, is now brought into play. To march 20,000 men into China, defeat a very ill-appointed army, extort a treaty, and come away is one thing. To take over the government of scores of millions of reluctant subjects, is another. Japan would have tried it, she was not allowed, and her war too, it has to be said, was almost wholly on the fringe, and was not carried to the quick of China." The same paper dwells on the fact that the course followed by the Powers to force China was precisely that which was sure to rouse forbearance sooner or later to a convulsion of fury. "It has been their regular practice to intrude, and to cover the intrusion of their subjects, not [illegible] of violence that are to be calculated on as certainties occurred, the Powers have made them excuses for grabbing at booty. They have set to work to fill China by the hideous Chinese punishment, called the thousand cuts, and they have not first found their victim. He has broken out in rabid fury, and we have put hostages in his way." The general conclusion is that China, fighting for existence, will be a very different antagonist to the China of our former wars. That is the opinion of Colonel St. Paul-Seitz, one of the German officers employed in organising and instructing the provincial armies. "In case of a war prompted like the one now threatening by religious, fanatic and anti-foreign sentiments, one may safely expect that every available Chinese subject will turn, not into a soldier, anyhow into a more or less dangerous fighting individual, a unit in an untold multitude, undrilled, not uniformed, to a certain extent unreliable, as far as staying powers go, but exceedingly useful in the capacity of gun-fodder and stopgaps." A war with all China is the biggest military undertaking of the European Powers against Eastern peoples since the Crusades.

KING HUMBERT was the victim of an anarchist plot. Bressi, in the vaunting spirit characteristic of the anarchist, boasts that three other sovereigns are marked down by the "Brotherhood" for the same fate. It is said that the plot threatened the lives of four sovereigns and that King Humbert was forewarned, but he unfortunately refused to increase his guards. It will be remembered that when President Carnot was stabbed by Cesario, the assassin boasted that two other victims would follow. There was some foundation for that sinister prediction, but the activity of the police disconcerted or intimidated the men who were chosen by lot for the same mission as that confided to Cesario. We can well believe that the murder of the King of Italy has created universal horror throughout Europe, and in many quarters even a panic. The conspirators are said to have chosen the time when attention was engrossed in the Chinese question to strike at the heads of different Governments. Part of the plot was to destroy the central pavilion of the Paris Exhibition, on the 14th July, the fete-day of the Republic, when the building would be full of the hated bourgeois. A workman in one of the subterranean compartments adjacent to that occupied by the electric machinery, overheard two men, one of whom said, a match would be sufficient to ignite it, and the other remarked, It will be the crowning fire-work of the fete. The workman mentioned this conversation to the police, who on searching found an infernal machine, filled with high explosives. But they were unable to discover the men who were concerned in the plot. Naturally there must be considerable anxiety, knowing that these desperate conspirators are at large, and that their identity is unknown. Anarchist plots have been hatched in the chief capitals of Europe and have escaped the vigilance of the police.

THE scheme for the Maharaja of Jaipur's Endowment Fund for the relief of the sufferers in future periods of famine has been completed. The rules for the administration of the fund have been drawn up and his Highness's munificent gift of fifteen lakhs of rupees has been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for Bengal. The purpose of the Indian People's Famine Trust, as the fund is to be known, is set out as the alleviation by grants of money or otherwise, of general distress, caused by failure or destruction of the crops or by any calamity of like nature either in British India or in any Native States. The Board of Management will include, first, five persons appointed by the Governor-General in Council, three of whom must be in the executive service of the Government. The Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab Governments will each appoint a representative to the Board. and two other persons will represent the Rajputana and Central India Agencies. The Maharaja of Jaipur, as donor of the fund, will appoint one person on the Board and his successors will have the same right. The Board of Management may also include any person who subscribes not less than three lakhs to be added to the original Endowment Fund. By virtue of such a gift the donor would become a life member of the Board. The conditions under which a grant for the relief of distress may be made prohibit such relief until the existence of general and severe privation over a considerable area has been notified to the Board by the Governor-General in Council. Then the management of the Trust may, if they think fit, make a grant, but they must satisfy themselves that the money so granted will be spent (1) in supplementing the subsistence ration of the Famine Codes by the addition of small comforts whether of food or clothing for the aged, the infirm, the sick and for children ; (2) in the maintenance of orphans; (3) in relieving *purdahnashin* women and other distressed persons, who are debarred by social or caste conditions from applying for State relief and submitting to the tests prescribed by Famine Codes ; (4) in helping to re-establish impoverished agriculturists and others who have lost substantially the whole of their capital ; and (5) in providing for any object especially recommended to the Board by the Governor-General in Council. Provision is made for the payment of the grants from the Trust to a Central Relief Committee, if such have been established, or to a Provincial Relief Committee or in the absence of such a body to persons appointed by the Board in the district, where the distress may prevail. The original fund may be augmented by gifts of not less than Rs. 10,000, but this does not forbid the acceptance of smaller sums which can be placed to the credit of the current account. Balances of monies held by Charitable Relief Committees may be handed over to the Trust and will similarly be retained in current account or temporarily invested.

IN his weekly letter our Simla correspondent refers to the situation in Gujarat, which, however, although grave, is hardly as sombre as he suggests. He states that if rain came at the end of July it would be too late to enable much of a crop to be sown. This does not exactly represent the actual position. In the last Government report on agricultural prospects it was stated that if continuous rain came bajri could be sown up to the first week, and jowari and cotton up to the middle of August. A report from Ahmedabad last Friday stated that a fall of rain of two or three inches would save the situation, and fortunately the past three days has given good rain generally in Gujerat. The fear lest a greater catastrophe than famine—the failure of the wells—should befall that unfortunate province [illegible] if the monsoon continues to bring rain to the northern part of the Presidency, not only will the arrangements evolved in view of a water-famine be unnecessary, but there should soon be a great lessening of the numbers on relief.

FROM this morning's Presidency plague table it will be seen that during the week ending July 20 there was none anywhere except in Bombay City, Thana and Belgaum, the remainder of the Presidency being entirely free. The number of attacks is returned at 118, though the table accounts for one short. The deaths are recorded at 80, though only 77 can be localised. However it is gratifying to know that there is so little plague at present in the Presidency. The comparative statement showing the number of infected villages in each district, shows that four villages only are affected ; three of them being in the Thana district and one in Belgaum.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m., on Saturday next.

WE are informed that the prohibition of the landing of deck passengers from Calcutta at the Straits Settlements has been withdrawn in consequence of the great decrease in the number of cases of plague.

COLONELS MUIR, 17th Bengal Cavalry, and Bignell, Mewar Bhil Corps, are respectively appointed officiating Colonels on the Staff at Ferozepore and Nusseerabad.

THERE was a decrease of 8,284 persons on famine relief in the British districts of the Punjab during the week ended the 24th instant, and a further increase of 1,952 persons in Native States.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th July, 1900, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 527,978 maunds and of Rs. 1,29,054 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th June amounted to Rs. 5,237 ; being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,286. Total earnings from 1st January to 16th June were Rs. 1,38,177, being an increase of Rs. 39,883.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 16th June amounted to Rs. 14,599, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 11,534. Total earnings from 1st January to 16th June were Rs. 3,72,948, being an increase of Rs. 3,14,967.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta on Friday was 50 ; the number of plague cases reported was two, the same number of deaths being recorded from that cause. The total mortality on Saturday was 57 ; there were nine cases of plague reported, while the number of deaths from that cause, was also returned as nine.

THE way in which Lord Chesham heard of the death of his son was, it is stated, terribly sudden and dramatic. Lord Methuen, it seems, received a long despatch from Lord Roberts congratulating them both on a successful engagement. Lord Methuen, in his eagerness, read only half the telegram and handed it to Lord Chesham, unaware that the last line contained these words, "Lieutenant Cavendish was killed in action to-day."

THE Chinese Frontier Officer, with his suite, left Darjiling on Saturday for Yatung, Tibet. There are two Englishmen at Yatung, Mr. P. Montgomery and Mr. V. C. Henderson, in the Chinese Customs service. A lady missionary, Miss Taylor, is also there. Yatung is situated some fourteen miles across the Jhelup Pass, through the centre of which our boundary runs. It is about a week's march from Darjiling, at the present season a most difficult one.

IN accordance with present expectations in Ministerial circles, the prorogation will take place on Saturday, August 4, possibly on the day before.

THE Khedive, before leaving London, sent the Lord Mayor a silvermounted portrait of himself as a souvenir of his visit to the City, which, his Highness said, had given him particular pleasure.

THE Queen-Regent of Spain has sent to M. Delcasse the collar of the Order of Charles III., rendered vacant by the death of Count Muravieff. The distinction is one of the highest that exists in Spain.

SIR WILLIAM CONYNGHAM GREENE and Lady Lily Greene have just returned to London from Ireland, where they had been staying for some months with Lady Lily's father, Lord Courtown, at Courtown House, in Wicklow. They have now gone into residence in Ennismore-gardens for the season.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. NORTH DALRYMPLE HAMILTON, commanding 3rd Battalion Scots Guards, has had to undergo a further re-amputation of his arm. Mr. Treves performed the operation on June 30. Colonel Hamilton's general condition is good, but the state of the limb remains unsatisfactory.

THE Queen has intimated her desire to present to Mr. E. Barton, one of the Federal delegates, the table upon which she appended her signature giving the Royal assent to the Commonwealth Bill, together with the pen and inkstand used by Her Majesty. These historic records will be preserved in the Federal Parliament House.

MR. H. W. LANG, who is familar with much that goes on behind the scenes, wrote as follows on the 10th ult :—"Whilst Mr. Brodrick, in his answers in the House of Commons, puts the best face upon the amicable relations of the Powers in respect of affairs in China, it is no secret at the Foreign Office that they are, as a high authority remarked to me, 'as bad as they can be.' This will appear in papers to be published in due course."

SIR ROBERT HART, who controls the Chinese Customs, is from the North of Ireland, and his wonderful knowledge of languages enabled him to obtain the post of student-interpreter in the Consular Service when he first went to China, and thus from the English he passed to the Chinese service. He has a magnificent palace at Peking, which is a mixture of European and Oriental taste. Sir Robert wears Chinese dress in public, as do all European travellers up-country—if they are wise.

COLONEL SIR HOWARD VINCENT and his Queen's Westminster Rifles are not to enjoy the distinction of being the only Volunteer corps permitted to wear the "smasher" hat as part of their uniform, although it will be impossible to rob them of the credit of being the first to do so, which is distinctly something to be proud of. Colonel Charles Bird commanding the 1st Middlesex Volunteer Rifles popularly known as the St. George's and Victoria's is about to adopt a slouch hat in his corps. The 1st is one of those units which are what is called "teritorially" associated with the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the old 60th, and wears a similar uniform rifle green with scarlet facings. The new hat will consequently be of rifle green with a neatly-folded puggaree and the innitials of the corps on a small scarlet field on the turned up side of the brim. Colonel Bird proposes to go one better than Sir Howard Vincent and stick feather in his hat, or, rather, a plume of cock's feathers as so many of our Colonial irregular troops do.

DR. JAMESON, addressing the electors of Kimberley on June 22, broke silence for the first time in four years on the subject of the Raid. He sketched the position of the Rand before the Raid, emphasising the fact that discontent was fomented by the working classes themselves, who, groaning under their grievances, were ripe for revolt. His own part, he declared, would have ceased with the establishment of a provisional government to carry out a plebiscite of the people. The Provisional Parliament would have included both Dutch and English, and no racial element would have been involved. Dr. Jameson said he had also hoped to assist in the federation of the different South African States. The Rand revolutionists were thoroughly well armed, but they failed, owing to weak links in the chain. He denied that the Raid had been the cause of fresh racial trouble or of the Boer armaments nor did he admit that it had hampered the Imperial Government. Race feeling had always been there, and the Boer armaments had commenced from the time of the draft of the ultimatum (Sir H. Robinson's ultimatum in 1884) The Raid had not hampered the Imperial Government, because the latter at that time did not intend to take any effective steps to redress grievances and because such help from outside was invited.

THE announcement of the death, at the age of seventy-three, of Dr. Falk, the Prussian Minister of Worship, who introduced the famous May Laws carries our minds back to the European cataclysm of 1870-71, and the scarcely less important "Culturkampf" in Prussia which followed on the declaration of Papal Infallibility. The first act in that struggle was a protest against the decree of Infallibility by Dr. Wollmann, a lay Raman Catholic schoolmaster. Krementz, the Bishop of Ermeland, at once excommunicated the schoolmaster. On this Bismarck ordered that the excommunicated schoolmaster should still give religious instruction. The contest promised to be deadly and, at the beginning of 1872 the then Minister of Worship, the mild Muller, (among whose youthful indiscretions had been the composition of the merry student's song "Grad aus dem Wirthshaus nun komm ich heraus"), resigned. Bismarck called to his place Dr. Falk, a very independent Liberal, though an official lawyer. Various blows and counterblows were exchanged between the State and the Catholic Bishops, and in May, 1873, the famous May Laws were passed, and Bismarck announced that he would never go Canosa. The struggle was long and severe, but the old Emperor was but half-hearted in this war, and he at length induced Bismarck to adopt a policy of compromise In 1879 Dr. Falk resigned, and the May Laws were gradually mitigated. Dr. Krementz, the quondam recalcirant Bishop of Ermeland, predeceased his Ministerial Opponent who has just passed away only a few months ago, and he had then occupied for many years the Archbishopric of Cologne.

THE Ladies' Kennel Association's Show at the Botanic Gardens the biggest thing of the kind that has ever taken place, the National Cat Show having tacked their show on to that of the ladies' dogs, as well as the recently formed Ladies' Poultry Club and the Ladies Cage Bird Club. The Executive point with considerable pride to the fact that the entries in the show make grand total of 2,500. They emphasise the fact that the number exhibitors continues to increase which means of course that the cult of the dog by "society ladies has not yet begun to wane. Every breed is represented and in the majority of instances well represented too. The Toy section has perhaps never been equalled at any show. It includes something like 500 dogs, and among the exhibitors are the Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, Lady Edith Villiers, the Countess of Aberdeen, and the Dowager Lady Tweedmouth. In watching the judging rings the ordinary onlooker is undecided whether he would or would not like to be a judge at a Ladies' Dog Show. Sometimes he thinks he would ; then emphatically that he would not. These complexities of thought are produced by the way some exhibitors beam smiles of burning radiancy upon the judges, while others cast spitfire glance at them enough to make the strongest quail. It is however, a fortunate thing to be assured by Mrs. Stennard-Robinson, the hon. secretary of the Ladies' Kennel Association that the members "are really better than they were, that they are much more sportsmanlike now, and take a beating better than they did," "They are"—Mrs. Stennard-Robinson was emphatic in this—"content to let the best dog win, and in order to win try to get the best dog themselves."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The death is announced of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh)

LATER.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha died of apoplexy at his castle at Rosenau.

It has also transpired that his Royal Highness had cancer in the tongue.

H. R. H. Prince Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and first Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., was the second son of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert, was born at Windsor Castle August 6, 1844. His early education was entrusted to the Rev. H. M. Birch, ; from 1852 to F. W. Gibbs, Esq. C.B. ; and in 1856 the Prince was placed under the special care of Major Cowell, R. E. and spent the winter of 1856-7 at Geneva, studying modern languages. Having decided upon joining the naval service, Prince Alfred was placed under the Rev. W. R. Jolly, at Alverbank, near Gosport, where he pursued the preparatory studies for his profession during the summer of 1858. He entered the service, after a strict and searching examination, August 31, 1858, was appointed a Naval Cadet, and joined her Majesty's screw steam frigate Euryalus, 51 guns, Captain John Walter Tarleton, C. B. After a leave of absence for a few weeks Prince Alfred joined his ship for active sea-service October 27, 1858, and served in the St. George on various foreign stations, visited many of the countries on the shores of the Mediterranean, and extended his travels to America and the West Indies. In December 1862, Prince Alfred declined the offer made to him of the throne of Greece. In February, 1866, Parliament granted him £1,500 a year, payable from the day on which he attained his majority with an additional £10,000 on his marriage. He was created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, May 24 1866, and took his seat in the House of Lords June 8. His Royal Highness was sworn in Master of the Trinity House, March 21 1866, and received the freedom of the City of London, June 8. Early in 1867 the Duke was appointed to the command of the frigate Galatea, which sailed from Plymouth Sound February 26. Since then he has visited nearly every country in the world, proceeding first to Australia, where he met with an enthusiastic reception on the part of the inhabitants ; and great indignation was felt at the dastardly attempt of an Irishman, named O'Farrell, to assassinate the Prince at a picnic held at Clontraf near Port Jackson, New South Wales, on March, 12, 1868. The Prince, however, was only slightly wounded in the back by a pistol-shot. O'Farrell was tried on March 31, found guilty, and executed on April 21. His Royal Highness subsequently visited Japan, (where he was received both publicly and privately by the Mikado), China and India. In 1873 he went to Italy, and on April 20 had an audience with the Pope in Rome. On January 23, 1874, his marriage with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, was celebrated with great pomp at St. Petersburg; and on March 12, the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen, made a public entry into London amid much popular enthusiasm. His Royal Highness is Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. In November 1882, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's fleet ; and since that time he has held various important commands. In 1888 his Royal Highness, in command of the Mediterranean squadron, visited some of the chief continental capital and on the occasion of his visit to Madrid he was investted with the Order of the Golden Fleece by the Queen-Regent of Spain. He gave up his command in 1889. On the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, on August 22, 1893, the Duke of Edinburgh succeeded him in the Duchy, and took the oath of loyalty to the constitution in the German Emperor's presence, afterwards paying him a state visit at Potsdam. He had previously (June 1888) been promoted to the rank (honorary) of an Infantry General in the German army. His eldest daughter, the Princess Marie, was married at Sigmaringen on January 10, 1893, to the Crown Prince of Roumania, and his second daughter, Princess Victoria Melita, was married at Coburg to the Grand Duke of Hesse in April, 1894. The Prince of Saxe-Coburg resides a portion of every year in England, and keeps up an establishment at Clarence House. He thus retains the annuity of 10,000l. given him in 1873, but has voluntarily relinquished the annuity of 15,000l. conferred on him in 1866. As a foreign sovereign he has ceased to be a Privy Councillor, but his position as a Peer of the Realm, is we understand, undecided.—"Men and Women of the Time."]

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

H. E. the Viceroy and party left to-day privately for Guzerat.

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant Reid, 25th Punjab Infantry, died at Malakand, yesterday, of enteric.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Gill, serving as Volunteer, South Africa, receives commission in 2nd West Riding Regiment, Rangoon.

CHOLERA IN POONA.

FURTHER DEATHS IN THE SHROPSHIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 31.

Lieutenant Pinhey, of the Shropshire Light Infantry, who was suffering from cholera and recovered, had a relapse yesterday, and died this morning, at eight o'clock. Corporal Heap, B Company of the same regiment, also died to-day of cholera.

Cholera has broken out in the Deccan College. Five students and two servants were attacked yesterday morning. The two latter succumbed the same afternoon. Two other students were attacked. Cases of cholera are also reported in both European regiments.

The Royal Scots stationed at Wanowri have put a cordon round their barracks to keep natives off. Several cases also occurred in the cantonments.

A European, named Templeton, has been removed to the cholera ward of the Sassoon Hospital. He was already there as a patient.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Clyde, with the English mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m., to-day, and the s.s. Victoria, for Colombo and Australia, at 8 p.m. to-day.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE COST OF THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

THE BRITISH POLICY.

JAPANESE ATTACK RUSSIANS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

In the House of Commons, Sir M. Hicks-Beach said that he believed three millions would cover the cost of the expedition to China, where our policy was not territorial conquest.

A telegram from Tientsin states that eighty Japanese attacked thirteen Russians, killing two and wounding three.

Enquiry showed that they mistook them for Chinese.

Russian reports of the rebellion in Manchuria state that the Russians have been repulsed southward of Mukden.

Nothing is known yet regarding the missing Russian railway men.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE WAR VOTE OF THIRTEEN MILLIONS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The House of Commons have authorized Sir M. Hicks-Beach to borrow thirteen millions by war loan or Treasury Bonds.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach explained that we had incurred no liability with Japan, our offer of financial aid being dependent on Japan sending troops to China earlier than she did.

MINISTERS SAFE ON 27TH JULY.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Admiral Bruce telegraphs that the following message, signed by Sir Claude Macdonald and dated Peking, the 21st instant, has been received :—

"Chinese troops repeatedly attacked the Legation on all sides with rifle and artillery fire from 20th June to 16th July.

Since 16th July there has been armistice, but a strict cordon of Chinese barricades is close to ours.

Our casualties up to present have been 62 killed and a number of wounded.

Rest of Legation well, except David Oliphant and H. Warren.

All women and children are in British Legation."

A correction states that Messrs. Oliphant and Warren, of the British Legation at Peking, have been killed.

Messages from the Legation officials, believed to be authentic, state that they were safe on the 27th inst., and that the bombardment ceased on the 17th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram :—

London 31st.—It is officially announced that Sir Claude Macdonald is safe at Peking. The hope held out by the Chinese ambassadors in Europe and America that the anti-foreign movement was subsiding has received a rude shock by the intelligence that Li Pen Heng and the Governor of Kiamsi, both bitterly anti-foreign, have left their provinces with large armies and are advancing on Peking to swell the forces of Prince Tuan.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE POSITION OF THE LEGATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Sir Claude Macdonald's letter which is indisputably authentic, has caused intense relief, but it is recognised that the danger continues while the Legations are besieged. Moreover large bodies of troops under anti-foreign generals are moving on Peking from the south.

THE "TIMES" INSISTS ON ACTION.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The "Times" insists on the immediate despatch of relief to Peking, ignoring the petty jealousies about who is to have Chief Command.

ALLEGED DIFFERENCE WITH RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The views held here generally regarding China are not despondent.

The rumour prevalent in Calcutta, regarding a misunderstanding with Russia is not credited.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The transport Muttra, Captain D. C. McIntyre, sailed yesterday with the No. 2 Cooly Corps and "B" section of No. 54 Native Field Hospital for China. The cooly corps comprises 2 British officers, 2 sergeants, 1 store-keeper, 1 agent, 998 coolies, 6 private followers, 4 chargers, 2 ponies. The Field Hospital consists of 1 British officer, 2 hospital assistants, 3 non-commissioned officers and men, 58 followers, 1 charger and one private follower. The men were brought to Bombay in two special trains yesterday morning for embarkation. The names of the officers are :—Major Steele, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, Lieut. Garratt, 3rd Bombay Infantry, and Lieut. Kechnie, I. M. S., No. 54 N. F. Hospital.

The Royal Indian Marine steamers Clive and Dalhousie, which are to convey the 34th Punjab Pioneers, entered the Prince's Dock yesterday, when provisions and stores were shipped on board. The vessels were timed to sail on the 3rd August. The transport City of Cambridge is berthed near "Q" shed. The work of making the necessary alterations on board to convey the No. 4 Cooly Corps, will commence to-day. She will probably sail on the 5th August.

The work of transforming the s. s. Sobraon, which is lying in No. 12 Victoria Dock, into a hospital-ship, will probably commence to-day. It is believed about 180 to 200 beds will be provided on board. About forty more beds are being provided on the Carthage—in all 165 beds. This vessel will be used for natives only. It is believed the arrangements will be completed by the 15th August.

CHOLERA ON THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

Yesterday a case of cholera occurred on board the Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, now lying in the stream. She was to convey a wing of the 34th Punjab Pioneers on the 3rd instant for China her departure has now been deferred.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

LONDON, JULY 31.

Lord Roberts has returned to Pretoria.

About one thousand Boers with 1,500 horses and two guns surrendered to General Hunter with Commandant Prinsloo and many more to General Macdonald, but the Harrismith and Vrede commandos are at large.

BADEN-POWELL BESIEGED BY DELAREY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram :—

It is reported that General Delarey continues to invest with a large force Rustenburg' into which place General Baden-Powell has thrown himself. The Boer general has as yet made no appreciable effect on the defence. Colonel Hickman has abandoned his attempt to relieve General Baden-Powell, acting, it is presumed, on instructions from head-quarters, that such a movement is not now being deemed necessary. This duel between the hero of Mafeking and one of the ablest Boer leaders on lines suited to Boer tactics has awakened interest in the war in South Africa, which had waned since affairs in China became so critical.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :— Bethlehem, 21st July, wounded severely, 2nd Oxfordshire L. I., Captain Hamilton ; prisoners, near Muzarab, 20th July, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Harris ; 2nd Royal Fusiliers, Lieutenant French-Brewster ; near Muzarab, 22nd July, wounded dangerously, Kimberley Mounted Corps ; slightly wounded, Lieutenant Drew and Lieutenant Watson.

Palmietfontein, 19th R. A., Captain H. G. Moor, New South Wales Mounted Infantry ; slightly wounded in the chest, Lieutenant Tooth ; Selous River, 22nd Bushmen, killed, Captain Robertson.

Zinkerbosh, 21st July, slightly wounded, flesh wound in the side, Lieutenant R. H. Greig, Reticfuch, 23rd instant, 2nd Black Watch, dangerously wounded, gunshot wound perforation in the abdomen, Major E. M. Wiltshire ; severely wounded, gunshot wound in the thigh, Lieutenant H. K. Smith.

Stalbert's Nek, 23rd July, Field Artillery, severely wounded, foot and thigh, Captain H. E. T. Kelly ; Imperial Yeomanry, slightly wounded, Lieutenant G. A. Clay ; 2nd Duke of Edinburgh Wiltshire Regiment, Captain E. Evans, severe fracture of ribs from a fall; 1st Royal Irish ; killed, Captain Gloster ; severely wounded, Captain Milner, gunshot wound in the skull.

Stinkfontein, 24th inst., 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, severely wounded, Captain Doughty, right leg ; 1st Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, severely wounded, Captain Adleron, slightly wounded Lieut. Murdock ; 2nd Leinsters, slightly wounded, Lieutenant Dwyer, leg ; 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, severely wounded, Lieutenant Taylor, arm and leg. Koska River, 21st July, Royal Marine Light Infantry, killed, Captain Robertson ; [illegible] Contingent, severely wounded, Lieutenant Leash, and slightly wounded, R. H. Walsh ; West Australian Contingent, severely wounded, Captain Ingoldsby ; slightly wounded, Lieutenant Davies, Captain Hall ; New South Wales Contingent, slightly wounded, Lieutenant Eckford.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE ASSASSINATION OF KING HUMBERT.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE FOUR SOVEREIGNS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

It is believed that the murder of King Humbert is the outcome of an Anarchist plot threatening the lives of four Sovereigns.

King Humbert was forewarned, but refused to increase his guards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram ;—

London 30th.—The assassination of King Humbert of Italy has caused horror and consternation in all Europe, especially as subsequent enquiries point to a recrudescence of anarchism all over the Continent. Taking advantage of troubles in the Far East, which concern the whole of Europe, these pests of society are pushing their propaganda with great activity, and plots are being hatched in the chief capitals, which have escaped the vigilance of the police.

One such was discovered only in the nick of time in Paris early in the month, which had for its object the destruction of the centre pavilion of the Exhibition. In that case, the police were baffled in their attempt to discover the perpetrators. In Italy the anarchists have proved more successful, for the man who murdered King Humbert at Monza admits being an anarchist.

Bressi is a native of Prato, a small town in Tuscany, and has for long been a member of the "Brotherhood." He boasts that the plans of the anarchists have been so carefully laid that their deeds will presently astonish the world. The outrage has created a panic on the Continent.

REUTE'RS TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 30.

The P. and C. Company's steamer Ceylon arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta day before yesterday morning.

Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s. s. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporite, left Aden for Bombay on the 30th inst., and expected to arrive on Sunday, the 5th inst.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. China, from Bombay, to Japan arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 28th instant, and sailed on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

BOMBAY AND THE CHINA TRADE.

A SERIOUS POSITION.

THE Bombay mill-owners were seriously affected by the state of the China market before the outbreak of the disturbances in the Far East. Large stocks of yarn had accumulated in China and the Bombay manufacturers, unable to compete with the prices then ruling, were compelled in many instances to stop working altogether, while others were driven to adopt short time. Since the Boxer outbreak, however, the position of the Bombay mill-owners has become considerably worse. Of the few mills that had continued working, fifteen have now stopped, and there only remain about twenty running. The majority of these are weaving mills and the firms which both spin and weave are merely producing enough yarn to keep their looms going. Thirty-two hours a week is about the average run of the twenty mills now working. The position of affairs is indicated by the shippings from Bombay to China which for the present month number only 7,000 or 8,000 bales as compared with 40,000 bales shipped in July of last year. Immediately after the disturbances broke out there was a very heavy fall in the prices of yarn in the Chinese market, but there has recently been an improvement, though the rates are still much lower than those in Bombay. The Japanese mills which are keen competitors with Bombay, have also felt the effect of the situation and have ceased night-work. A leading Bombay manufacturer, who does a considerable trade with the Far East, believes that this reduction of hours on the part of the Japanese is but temporary, and that as soon as the least trade spurt takes place at Hong-kong they will revert to their old system of long hours. The same authority states that the China trade in Bombay is in the hands of but a few firms, who though feeling the position seriously will be able to withstand the difficulty and can look forward to a great impetus to trade after the pacification of China. The stocks of yarn in the interior of the country are now exhausted, and when affairs have simmered down there will undoubtedly be a very large demand. In the meantime the present condition of trade has thrown out of employment a large number of mill operatives and those who have been retained on short time have had to accept a reduction of 25 per cent compared with the full-time rates. The monsoon has prevented many of the unemployed from returning to their native places so that they have to tide over the difficult time as best they can in Bombay. It is believed, however, that most of them have made some provision that will save them from any severe distress. The crisis has also affected the opium trade. Only scanty deliveries can be made owing to the disturbances and large stocks of opium are accumulating at Shanghai. Still the shipments from Bombay have not been curtailed. The reason for this is that opium is stored on hulks in front of the Settlement and as there are a number of war vessels there the merchants consider that their property is quite safe. The trade position generally in regard to China is one of great gravity and merchants are hoping for a speedy settlement of the present crisis.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LIST OF BUSINESS.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for [illegible] regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday the 22nd August :—

I—Questions asked by honourable members :—

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council :—

1 Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 727, dated the 9th May 1900—Returning with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

2 Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1900 (a Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876).

3 Letter from Mr. M.R. Bodas, General Secretary, Ratnagiri Khots' Association—Forwarding copies of resolution passed at a public meeting of the Khots of the Ratnagiri District, held at Jalgaon, Dapoli Taluka, on the 25th Maach 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898 : a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act 1880.

4 Letter from the Collector of Ratnagiri, No 1324, dated the 11th April 1900—Forwarding a petition from the ryots of the village of Palen, Peta Mandangad, Taluka Dapoli, District Ratnagiri, praying for the abolition of the system of recovering dues from them by Abhavnis made by the Khots.

5 Petition from Atmaram Ambajirao Rane and other villagers of the Devgad Taluka, District Ratnagiri, dated the 15th February 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898 : a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

6 Petition from Raghunath Babajirao Sule and other villagers of the Rajapur Taluka, Ratnagiri District, dated the —— March 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898 : a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

7 Memorial from Mr. M. R. Bodas, General Secretary, Ratnagiri Khots' Association, dated the 23rd June 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898 : a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, as amended by the Select Committee.

8 Letter from the President, Poona City Municipality, dated 21st April 1900—Submitting certain remarks and suggestions made by the Municipal Commissioners of Poona City on Bill No. II of 1899: a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

9 Letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Deccan Sabha, Poona, No. 1, dated the 25th April 1900—Submitting certain observations of the Sabha on Bill No. II of 1899 : a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

10 Letter from the President and Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association, dated the 24th May 1900—Submitting a memorial regarding Bill No. II of 1899 : a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

11 Further observations by Mr. K. N. Kher, pensioned First Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnagiri, on some of the provisions of Bill No. II of 1899 : a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

III.—Explanation of the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1900-1901.

IV.—Bills and orders of the day :—

1 A Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876—Second Reading.

2 A Bill to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879—First Reading.

3 A Bill to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888—First Reading.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

ANOTHER MAGDALA VICTIM.

ANOTHER seaman belonging to H. M. S. Magdala died from cholera yesterday.

MR. R. E. FOSTER, the Oxford captain, who batted so brilliantly at Lord's, is one of three brothers who have all gained reputations in the cricket field. Mr. H. K. Foster, the eldest of them, is captain of the Worcestershire county team, and himself scored a century in the 'Varsity match. He was also for many years the amateur racquets champion. Mr. W. L. Foster has been serving with his regiment in South Africa, and is now on his way home, invalided from the front. Two of the brothers, "R. E." and "W. L.," were last year the heroes of a unique achievement on the cricket field. In a match between Worcestershire and Hampshire both scored centuries in each innings. This is the only instance in cricket history of two batsmen getting a hundred twice in the same match, and it is a record which will probably stand for many years. Moreover, the record made by Mr. R. E. Foster, when he easily beat Mr. K. J. Key's record individual score (143) for the University match by making 171, had stood for sixteen years. How long will it be before Mr. Foster's feat is put in the shade ?

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 21st instant there was rain in all the British districts of the presidency proper and in parts of Kathiawar and other Native States except Cutch, Cambay and Mudhol. The fall was heavy or good throughout the Konkan, over the greater part of Surat and Satara, in eight talukas of Poona and Belgaum, two of Nasik and parts of Kolhapur, Aundh and Rewa Kantha ; moderate in five talukas of Nasik, three of Ahmednagar and Broach, two of Sholapur, one of Ahmedabad, Panch Muhals and Khandesh, and parts of Dharwar, Mahi Kantha, Akalkot, Miraj and Sangli ; elsewhere it was light. Since the end of the week good or moderate rain has been reported from parts of Khandesh, Bijapur and other Deccan districts, where it was most needed, and also from parts of Surat and Broach and almost the whole of Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all the districts of the Presidency except Kaira, Surat, Sholapur, Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, and Ratnagiri, where they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	9,82,841	9,37,493
Dependants	2,09,914	1,95,318
Gratuitously relieved in poor, houses and villages	3,66,918	4,12,616

The numbers of people on relief works including dependants have decreased in all districts except Ahmedabad and Belgaum, which show increases of 13,149 and 115, respectively. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief have increased in all districts except Ahmedabad, Poona Bijapur and Belgaum which show slight decreases. The following relief works were started during the week under report :—

Ahmedabad.—Improvement of the Tennasar Tank ; collecting metal for 10 years at the Dhandhuka-Ranpur Road and deepening the tank at Kukad.

Broach.—Deepening the Dolia Tank and deepening the Pished Tank.

Sholapur.—Sholapur-Takli Road ; Karmala Jategaon Road ; approach Road to Karmala Municipality and Bittla Ballast-breaking Depot. Besides these large works, three small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Broach and three in Nasik.

The following allotments have been sanctioned :—Rs. 3,62,000 for gratuitous village relief in Ahmedabad, Rs. 1,00,000 for gratuitous village relief in Ahmednagar, Rs. 1,00,000 for kitchens in Ahmednagar, Rs. 8,000 for depots for the sale of cheap grass to the poorer cultivators in Ahmednagar, Rs. 20,000 for small works in Kaira, Rs. 1,000 for poor-houses in Bijapur, and Rs. 400 for expenditure on burning or burial of dead bodies of destitute paupers in Thana.

A loan of Rs. 5,000 without interest and repayable within four years has been granted to the Sholapur Municipality for relief of distressed weavers by employment in their own craft. The acknowledgments of Government have been conveyed to Mr. Virchand Dipchand, C. I. E., for his benevolence in assisting the distressed weavers in Sholapur by making advance of yarn worth Rs. 25,000, the cloth produced being taken over by him at market price minus the value of the yarn.

It has been directed that great care should be taken not to send destitute children to orphanages, especially if loss of caste is involved, so long as there is room for doubt whether they are orphans, as some who are for the time being deserted may be claimed when the famine is over.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	11781	3070	14851
Bombay and Sindh	1194357	367367	1561724
Bengal	11718	5216	16934
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2584	1418	4002
Punjab	146575	37905	184480
Central Provinces	607597	1421950	2029547
Berar	384284	152932	537216
Ajmer-Merwara	96772	39288	136060
Total British Provinces	2455668	2029146	4484814
Rajputana States	354989	154440	509429
Central India States	110415	41227	151642
Hyderabad	393925	106201	500126
Baroda	69933	31422	101355
Bombay Native States	408845	71149	479994
Punjab Native States	25592	16529	42121
Central Provinces Feudatory States	18800	43556	62356
Kashmir (Jammu)	284	...	284
Total Native States	1382483	464824	1847307
Grand Total	3838151	2493970	6332121

Name of Province.	Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Madras	9428	3060	12488	— 2363
Bombay and Sindh	1133298	407084	1540382	— 21342
Bengal	10196	5972	16168	— 766
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1263	1519	2782	— 1220
Punjab	136335	40368	176703	— 7774
Central Provinces	531342	1624089	2155431	+125884
Berar	376980	146022	523002	— 14214
Ajmer-Merwara	80483	35038	115521	— 20539
Total British Provinces	2279328	2263152	4542480	+ 57666
Native States.				
Rajputana States	276567	145098	421665	— 87764
Central India States	87395	32311	119706	— 31936
Hyderabad	388293	111416	499709	— 417
Baroda	72959	30741	103700	+ 2345
Bombay Native States	408622	68899	477521	— 2473
Punjab Native States	26682	17391	44073	+ 1952
Central Provinces Feudatory States	17024	40511	57535	— 4821
Kashmir (Jammu)	264	...	264	— 20
Total Native States	1277806	446367	1774173	—123134
Grand Total	3557134	2709519	6266653	— 65468

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 20th July, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	112	70
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	1	1
Thana	3	6
Belgaum	1	1
Total	118	80
Week ending 13th July	116	75
Total to date	395,371	310,265

Karachi, Poona (including Cantonment), Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandeish, Nasik, Poona (excluding City), Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Dharwar Bijapur, Kanara, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Kolhapur, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Aden, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur were free during the week.

THE Committee of Leighton House have just issued a catalogue of the objects exhibited there, together with a general account of the house itself. It is pleasant to think that the memory of the late President is thus appropriately honoured. A series of papers by or about Lord Leighton is printed in the same volume. Mrs. Russell Barrington contributes many interesting and characteristic reminiscences. Leighton, it seems, was somewhat sensitive to criticism, and in particular resented the blindness of those who ignored the more serious aims in his painting. By the bye, he wrote in a postscript to a letter, "if you do think my pictures pretty, please don't say so, it is the only form of abuse which I resent."

THE present Unionist Cabinet has existed unchanged for five years, and this is without a precedent in the history of Cabinets. It is more remarkable still from the fact that the present Cabinet is larger in numbers than any which has preceded it, being composed of nineteen members. During the five years it has existed no fewer than ten ex-Cabinet Ministers have died.

NORRIS CASTLE, Lord Ampthill's beautiful place on the Solent, near East Cowes, has been let for the season to the Countess of Dudley, who has arrived there from town, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Lady Evelyn Ward. The castle was left to Lord Ampthill by his uncle, the Duke of Bedford, who owned the estate for only about seven years, and in 1887 he lent the place to the Emperor and Empress Frederick for part of the summer.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE 'VARSITY MATCH.

WEAKNESS OF THE BOWLING.

THE FAIRNESS OF DELIVERY.

LONDON, JULY 13.

AFTER witnessing some of the trial matches of both the 'Varsity teams, it is impossible not to come to the conclusion that the bowling of both sides, that of Cambridge especially, was very much below the average, but that the batting was good, and the fielding considerably above the University standard of recent years. One thing was obvious that if there was one of the usual Lord's wickets, it would be a tremendously heavy scoring match. There is little reason why a first-class batsman on a good pitch, who wants to stay, need ever get out to most of the Cambridge bowlers ; while on the other side with the exception of Bosanquet, who, if at his best is good enough for most elevens, the Oxford attack is not of too deadly a character. After the large amount of rain, which fell early in the week, it was taken for granted that the match would be played on sticky wickets but the pitch recovered with marvellous rapidity—the result was that the "Dark Blues" in their first innings scored 503, the largest aggregate ever compiled in a single innings in one of these matches ; but the captain, R. E. Foster, eclipsed the individual record score made by K. J. Key in 1886, when the ex-Surrey captain compiled 143. This mighty total is all the more remarkable, seeing that the pitch certainly appeared rather slow to commence with ; but whether the ball was doing anything or not could not be seen. Great was the joy of the "Light Blues" when Champain and Knox, two of the best bats in the opposing team, were both sent back, with the total at 22, but their exultation was short-lived, as the end of the day found them still in the field, with 480 for eight wickets staring them in the face. During the early part of the partnership of Pilkington and his captain, the cricket was, though very interesting, rather slow. The situation was critical, and the fall of another wicket might have easily led to a general smash-up. Neither, therefore, dared take any risk. But as they gained confidence so did their play become more free, and it soon became apparent that the task of the Cantabs was far from enviable. Pilkington's batting was as pretty as ever, but after staying about an hour he showed that he could hit hard, especially in front of cover-point, where he made some lovely strokes. He looked as if he would get his hundred, and only wanted thirteen of that number when he was out in an absurd manner, lashing out at a slow, which was almost wide, and paying the penalty.

The partnership had realised 168, but then Foster who had scored 95 by a very masterly exhibition of free, though sound, cricket, and had run no risks, now feeling his position pretty secure, treated the spectators to some most sensational hitting. Had he wished to show up the feeble character of his opponent's bowling he could not have done better as he flogged them all over the field with the greatest impartiality. Fernie seemed to be his chief victim, but the fast bowler (Fargus) was also very unkindly treated. To cut a long story short, he added 73 to his total in fifty minutes, while Marsham, who was now his partner, was only making ten. Such hitting cannot last for ever, and at last a catch at long-on brought to a close one of the most remarkable displays ever seen at a 'Varsity cricket match. One hundred and seventy-one out of 259 in just under three hours is something to be remembered. What is more remarkable is that, as far as we could see, it did not contain an absolute chance, and very few bad strokes. One thing about Foster's batting is the remarkable ease with which he made even his big strokes. Play was very tame for a time subsequently, but then Fisher and Bosanquet added 63. But later on Crawfurd and Martyn, two batsmen of a very vigorous school helped themselves. The former soon settled himself, but Martyn went on hitting at a tremendous pace, and when the call of time brought [illegible] to the worn-out Cantabs he had, during his stay of thirty-five minutes, [illegible]. It is a long time since such tremendous hitting has been witnessed. The Cantabs all through the long and tiring day fully maintained their reputation as fieldsmen, and in this respect compare very favourably with that of their rivals, whose work on Friday suffered in comparison. The surroundings were not as favourable on the second day, the weather being threatening and the wind blustery. Martyn failed to get his hundred by 6, and the innings closed for 503. This was a disheartening total to bat against, but the Cantabs, with a never-say-die sort of air, went in to make the best of a bad bargain, and succeeded in doing so, as when they managed to save the follow on it looked practically certain that they had saved the match. But, from a spectators point of view, the cricket suffered in comparison with the sensational doings of the previous day.

The Cantabs had only one game to play, however, and they played it with success, as at the close of the day eight wickets were down for 358 runs, and the follow-on saved. Yet there was no lack of good cricket. The first pair, Moon and Stanning put on 56 in something under as many minutes, the old Westminster boy especially shaping very well, but the best cricket of the innings was seen while the two Yorkshire amateurs, Wilson and Taylor, were together, when though they were naturally cramped by the awkward situation in which they found themselves, their play was bright and attractive. The Cambridge captain was for a couple of hours apparently easily master of the Oxford bowling but he finished up his 74, the highest innings of his side, by a bad stroke, popping the ball into the hands of mid-off. Hereabouts, with half the wickets down for 220 and 133 runs still wanted to save the follow-on, the prospects looked rather doubtful, but the Oxford bowlers were now tiring, and some good batting by Day and Dowson in turn speedily assured the result. But both these young players began in rather a fluky style, and made a lot of mistakes, from any of which they might have been easily out for all they knew. Thus there was little interest left in the match from a cricketer's point of view on Saturday morning, as it looked impossible, with the wicket playing as well as ever, to bring it to a definite conclusion. There was little falling off as regards the large and fashionable company, which, despite the clashing with Henley, has been all through quite up to the average of these matches, although that gaunt, staring monstrosity, yclept the Mound, which disfigures the ground, was far from full. The Cambridge men concluded their first innings for 392, and were thus enabled to get within 111 of their rivals' score—a performance that reflected no small credit upon their plucky efforts.

With time so precious it was not easy to divine the intentions of the Oxonians when they started upon their second innings, and brighter cricket than that shown during their two hours and a quarter at the wicket could scarcely have been imagined. At first the bowlers kept so fine a length that runs were slow in coming, but gradually Pilkington and Champain wore down the attack, and it may be mentioned that the last-named, in scoring 34, reached the highest total ever realised during his four years' experience of the 'Varsity match. Pilkington and Foster, adopting forcing tactics as to the manner born, got into the forties as a result of lively cricket, and when the Oxford captain was out he at once declared his innings with the total at 219 for six wickets. This left the Light Blues with 331 runs to get to win, but the task being quite impossible the public at Lord's, nursed into a good healthy excitement, began to speculate as to the ability of Oxford to dismiss their rivals before time. All such anticipation, however, were soon dashed, when Moon and Stanning put on 108 for the first wicket, and it is curious that the men who took all the starch out of the Oxford bowling should have each scored 60 runs. The old Westminster boy was batting an hour and 25 minutes, but his partner stayed at the wicket for two hours. After this masterly display a draw was inevitable, and when stumps were drawn at half-past six with the score 186 for two wickets the Cantabs were only 144 runs behind. It was a great batting match in which the Dark Blues had the best of the draw ; but the bowling had little merit, and it will be seen, that 1,300 runs were made for the loss of 28 wickets.

We hear a good deal from time to time of the fair or unfair delivery of various bowlers, but we doubt very much whether what is somewhat arbitrarily called an unfair delivery was ever the secret of any bowler's success. If a bowler were allowed to throw the ball at the wickets it is a very open question if he would attain the same accuracy of pitch and direction even in his first few deliveries, and it is very certain that he could keep neither up if he kept on throwing. Anatomically considered, bowling, in the applied sense of the word, is a far more natural, as it is a far more graceful, method of employing the arm for the delivery of a missile than throwing or jerking. It puts less strain on the muscles, and the projectile therefore goes with a smoothness and precision not attainable in throwing. It must be observed, however, that "round-arm" bowling, as distinct from throwing and "under-hand," is a form of delivering the ball evolved from an older method by, it is alleged, the fact that ladies found it impossible, owing to their dresses, to deliver an underhand ball, while nature made them poor throwers. They were thus compelled, in the one case, to discover a new way, while in the other the fair were kept from the unfair. It must also be observed that just as round-arm bowling was a gradual evolution of necessity, so it is a compromise between an underhand throw and an overhand throw. It is thus simply a legalised form of throwing, which, curiously enough, has never been defined save by codification. What constitutes bowling is, in fact, a matter of cricket custom. Rule X. simply states, "The ball must be bowled; if thrown or jerked the umpire shall call 'no ball.'" Over and above this rule, which is purely negative and largely discretionary, there is Law 48:—"If the umpire at either end be not satisfied of the absolute fairness of the delivery of any ball he shall call 'no ball.'" This also, it will be observed, leaves the fairness or unfairness of any delivery entirely to the umpire. By presumption of law he is only entitled to call "noball" when the ball has, in his opinion, been thrown or jerked. "Jerked," we presume, means a sort of throw as distinct from the genuine throw, but as in all cases of wrist action, we confess that the distinction seems a very nice one. In any case, the offence being one of kind and not of degree, the point is not of practical importance.

Finally there is the directory rule of the M.C.C. instructions to umpires which refers to Law 48:—The special attention of umpires is called to this law, which directs them to call "no-ball" unless absolutely satisfied of the fairness of the delivery. As a matter of fact, the law says "absolute fairness," and "be not satisfied," which is something different in a matter compelling the drawing of nice distinctions in interpreting a rule which refuses to the bowler the benefit of the doubt. In any case the rule creates a judge and provides no system of positive law save that based on custom, and his own unconscious prejudices on which he can base his judgments. We see examples of this failure of justice through want of system, when bowlers are no-balled who for years have been regarded as patterns of fairness. As we have said, we doubt if continuous throwing would be effective; we even doubt if it is physically possible, and we would suggest that a fag-end-of-the-season experiment should be made with a view to testing the efficacy of throwing. Let two strong sides be chosen and the experiment of legalising throwing be tried by one side or both sides to the exclusion of bowling in the applied sense. Or let bowling be compulsory at one end and not at the other, or at each end in alternate overs. We venture to think that the result of this experiment would be the discovery of the fact that though throwing or jerking might get an odd wicket, bowling is by far the more effective method, and certainly the only method of delivery which a man can keep up with sufficient precision to be effective and, we may add, safe. No doubt the question of safety must be considered in the rules, but it is immaterial to the main issue, for a bowler may be as erratic at times, as liable to make the ball rear, as any thrower could be.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—In most parts of this district the new crops have been transplanted and in order that they may thrive well a copious fall of rain was needed; but there was no indication of it, and Thana has had bright sunny days such as are seldom seen in July, which is generally one of its wettest months in the season. It has been raining here since last night and Thana has had a fall of about three inches of rain up to 8 o'clock this morning.

It is stated that Surgeon-Major Kavasji Hormasji Mistri, I. M. S., will receive charge of his office of the Civil Surgeon of Thana in November next. Mr. K. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, left for Kalyan yesterday, to inspect the work of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at that station.

Mr. A. M. I. Jackson, M. A., Barr-at-Law, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, who visited the Catholic Public Library in Khatarwadi last week, was pleased to subscribe a liberal sum to that institution and to give five valuable and interesting volumes on literature.

The Thana Municipality has appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya and Messrs. Sakharam Keshew Bhagvat B.A., LL.B., Gopinath Mahipat Kharkar, B.A., LL.B. and Mookoondrao Anant Ovalekar, with a request that they frame the necessary bye-laws under the provisions of the District Municipal Act and submit them to the Municipalty at their earliest convenience.

The Hindoo and Musalman riot case, Kalyan, which was tried by Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, yesterday, was postponed until 9th proximo.

The plaintiffs in the case of Sakharam Kasar and others vs. the Vicar of Thana have made an appeal to the Sessions Judge of Thana against the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge, who had passed an order preventing the Plaintiffs from crossing the compound of the Roman Catholic Church last year. The hearing of the case will take place before Mr. K. S. Tipnis on the 20th August next.

The complaint, which was lodged in the Court of Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, against Mr. Byramji Nowroji, Manager of Messrs. Croft and Mody's Bone Mill, for committing a public nuisance near the railway station has been withdrawn by the Thana Municipality the other day as Messrs. Croft and Mody have already removed the nuisance complained of.

The local police are now taking great precautions for the protection of life and property of the residents of Thana. They would do well to watch the street near Mahar's water-pipe in Mahagiri ward, where several badmashes gamble with gothies in broad day light, and if an example were made these suspicious characters would be deterred from repeating the offence.

Mr. Gulam Mustafa Amin Saheb Khatib has been appointed a member of the Bhivandi Municipality. Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Subnis has been appointed Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Kalyan in this district.

There were 725 men employed on the three relief works under Public Works Agency and 339 persons relieved in two poor-houses in this district during the past week. The number of men on gratuitous relief shows a slight decrease during the week.

Three births (two males and one female) and eighteen deaths (including six from cholera) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week A Native Doctor Narayan Pradkar was attacked with cholera in Mahagiri Ward on Wednesday last. Three deaths from cholera occurred in his house during the previous fortnight.

One cent of rain fell here yesterday and two inches and eighty-one cents to-day—total to Sunday, July 29th, twenty-seven inches and seventy-one cents; total fall to same date last year, twenty-nine inches and seventy-five cents. Transplantation of bhat, which was retarded on accounot insufficient fall of rain, is now in progress in Thana.

Copies of a Bar Council resolution have been sent to Lord Salisbury, the Lord Chanceller, the Lord Chief Justice, and the Master of the Rolls, protesting against the appointment of Lord Justice Romer as a member of the South Africa Hospital Inquiry Committee, and reaffirming a resolution adopted when Lord Justice Collins was appointed to preside at the Patriotic Fund Inquiry:—"That this council regards the increasing practice of appointing judjes to perform duties outside, and often inconsistent with, those attaching to their judicial position, as contrary to the public interest, particularly in view of the fact that the existing number of judges is too small to adequately discharge their proper functions."

An interesting issue is to be tried by the Privy Council. It concerns a matter of considerable interest to Temperance organizations. The point is as to whether the Prohibition Bill—which, of course, has already passed its third reading in the Manitoban Legislature—can possibly be an effective measure. It is contended that the Imperial Act of 1870 conceded to the Hudson Bay Company the right of unlimited trade, and that this concession affects the liquor traffic. If this be so, the Bill must, it is asserted, be powerless. However, Mr. Macdonald, the Premier, is determined to carry the matter to the Privy Council, the Supreme Court of Canadian Appeal, and his Cabinet is with him.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	2	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	2	70
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	19
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	19
Total	16	8	231
Total plague deaths to date	78,952	61,687	
Same date last year	7	7	108
Cholera	81	61	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,432 as against 1,524 during the previous week. Of the total number 45 died from plague, 379 from cholera and 2 from small-pox, the figures for the preceding week being 81,327 and 6 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 705 and that of plague recorded was 64.

CAMP REPORT.

The weekly return of camps, public and private, from 6 a.m., Saturday, 14th July, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 21st July, shows the total number of plague patients to be 1,305, contacts 10 and evicts 19.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

Weekly return of hospitals, public and private, for infectious diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, 14th July, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 21st July:—

ALL HOSPITALS.

Disease.	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	59	17	...	12	15	49
Relapsing Fever	100	80	53	34	12	81
Observation	57	63	9	31	17	63
Contacts	32	28	1	17	...	42
Evicts	2	..	..	...	..	2
Small-pox	5	1	..	2	...	4
Cholera	25	71	..	2	53	41

AFFAIRS IN CHINA AND THE TEA TRADE.

Statistics to hand show the great hold that China and Japan teas still have in America. Some 92 million pounds of these two kinds have been taken during the year ending the 30th June 1900 out of the total estimated consumption of 104 1-2 million pounds, leaving only 12 1-2 million pounds for Indian and Ceylon teas. Exports of tea from Foochow, according to a late Consular report, show an increase of 500,000lbs. here was for some years a decline of the tea trade at Foochow. A Consular report lately published, states, however, that there is now a fine prospect of reviving the once flourishing tea industry, and that the change is to be brought about by the introduction of foreign machinery.

If our memory serves us right, a prominent merchant of Foochow paid a visit to India and Ceylon some seven or eight year or so ago with the object of studying our methods of cultivation and manufacture of tea, and on his return imported a tea rolling machine. To avoid the exasperating interference of the mandarins, the machinery was not all brought into the factory at one time, but carried up in pieces at odd times without exciting suspicion, and after being placed together a good quantity of tea was put through the new process. The results were said to have been satisfactory. The Hankow market is in somewhat of a sluggish state. The quality of the teas of late has not been good and there is an overstock. In the Franco-China War which commenced on the 16th August 1884 and [illegible] Foochow was blockaded by the French. It was thought at the time that the prices of India teas would have been greatly affected. Such was not the case to any very great extent, but the falling off in the supplies of Chinas led to a larger use of and reliance upon Indians, and the demand which set in went on increasing. The difficulty hitherto had been to get Indian teas into direct consumption. So long as they had been high priced this proved of slow progress, but increased production at the time enabled producers to accept lower rates without loss, and it was eventually found that Indian teas could compete with China even in the matter of price. The feeling in the London market for some years previous to the War between France and China (1884) was for a long time that it would not be safe to rely upon India for the supply of tea necessary to feed the London market but at the time of the War it was realized that India was able to furnish the home market with all it required. This fact gave confidence, and the trade was no longer chary of recommending Indian teas to the notice of the public. Thus, although low prices were obtained, they permitted the sale of Indian teas on their own merits, and so a legitimate demand sprung up and went on increasing. Cheapness, resulting from an excess supply, brought into notice what might otherwise much longer have remained concealed—not only the quality, but the intrinsic cheapness of Indian teas. Had things in that year (1884) remained in a normal condition in China, and had there been no war, it would have taken a long time for Indian tea to have come to the front as it did. The old saying that there is no evil without its compensating good proved true, and the war in China by turning the attention of the trade more to India afforded an opening which was bound to go on expanding. It was a god-send at the time, for exports were largely increasing. Price at the time stood somewhat in the way, but with larger production it was foreseen that by improved systems of manufacture, the use of machinery, and economy in various directions, first cost could be very considerably reduced. So that rates which would have proved unremunerative years previous, could be made to prove remunerative in the future. And so it came about that China was met in the matter of price. Tea machinery is practically unknown in China, consequently labour cost cannot be diminished. There is no inclination manifested, and probably never will be to cross their "jats" of plants with foreign ones. Of scientific manuring the small tea growers know nothing. Where there is manure they use it, but as to going out of their way to procure it or opening their purse strings to buy it, such a thing they never dream of. The Chinese, as we all know, are the oldest and most conservative of old-world peoples—at any rate so far as agricultural matters go, and we know that it would fare ill with any enterprizing Chinese proprietor who openly introduced machinery in view to reduction of labour cost. So long as it pays to grow tea, the Chinaman will grow it, and will supply it as long as he is asked for it. This product, however, is not a necessity for the Chinese landholder, other crops are at his discretion in almost any number, and as the holdings in China are of small extent individually, and the population can consume all they grow, the Chinese landholder is in a position to, and can, forsake any particular line for some other when he finds that the former does not pay.

In the first instance Europe wanted tea, and merchants went to China as the only place where they could get it. High prices and profits were realized, and cultivation became enormously extended. At the present time, it is reported, tea cultivation is becoming sensibly diminished amongst the agricultural people. They can always get enough for themselves they say, so why should they work for the foreigner at a loss to themselves? This has been a growing feeling, it is said, in China for some time past, and is one of the causes which led to the forwardal of so much adulterated tea in years past. Originally China tea was a perfectly pure article, such as Indian tea is and has always been, and although perhaps the immense demand from Europe which set in could have still been met by legitimate means, the Chinaman found it less trouble to "adulterate" and thus sufficiently increase his supply rather than to extend cultivation. For very very many years he had it all his own way. Those who wanted tea had to take it as it was supplied to them. Tea-drinking in England from being limited to the parvenus and the wealthy became extended to the people. These latter knew nothing of the choice teas that were once exported in small quantity from China. Tea with them was tea,—an infusion which they learned to take in the light not only of a solace, but a stimulant. The bitterer it was the more genuine they thought it, and as to this being due to adulteration, that never entered their heads.—"Indian Planters' Gazette."

Admiral Bruce commanded landing parties at the battles of Sabrogea, Agberi, and Afcbido, during the operations on the Niger, 1876; was Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, January, 1895—March, 1898; and from January, 1895, to January, 1898, was senior officer at Gibraltar. He married in June, 1877, Catherine Marry Phillips, daughter of the late Colonel Edwin Woodhouse, cousin of the Earl of Kimberley.

A SURVEYOR AS SURETY FOR A MISTRY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, as presiding Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, has disposed of the case of Merwanji Pestonji Bhaka, a surveyor and civil engineer, who filed his petition on the 27th March, 1900 praying for the benefit of the Act. The petition was opposed by the only creditor, Dr. Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia.

The facts were that in the month of December 1895, Dr. Sukhia had engaged the insolvent to act as his engineer and supervisor for the construction of his house known as "Sukhia Building" situate in Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. A certain building mistry, named Ebrahim Ahmed, was recommended to Dr. Sukhia by the insolvent, and this mistry entered into an agreement for carrying out the work at the rates and on conditions entered in a written agreement; and the insolvent, although a supervisor and engineer on the side of Dr. Sukhia, stood surety for the acts and defaults of the mistry. After the work of the house had advanced to a certain stage, the mistry suspended the work on account of the high wages prevailing by reason of the plague and the flight of the work people. Later on the insolvent also went away to Broach, where he took up an appointment, and Dr. Sukhia had to complete his house departmentally with other agency on account and at the risk of the mistry and his surety, the insolvent. In the month of February, 1897, the mistry filed a suit against Dr. Sukhia, claiming to be paid a sum of Rs. 8,000 for balance of his alleged claim for work done, and for value of alleged materials left by him in the premises when he stopped the work. Dr. Sukhia was advised to file a cross-suit against the mistry and against the insolvent as the surety. The suits came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Candy in 1898, when, by consent, the matters were referred to the sole arbitration of Mr. Chambers, who entirely disallowed the claim of the mistry, and awarded Dr. Sukhia the sum of Rs. 1,820 as damages and his costs of both suits, which were taxed at Rs. 4,499-14-0. A decree in terms of the award was passed by the High Court on the 12th October 1899, and in execution of that decree the insolvent was arrested by the Court at Thana, he being resident of Bandora. He thereupon filed his petition in insolvency, which was heard on the 13th June last the insolvent appearing by Counsel and Dr. Sukhia in person to oppose his discharge, Mr. Justice Russell held that the insolvent had vexatiously conducted his defence in the suit referred to above, and on other grounds his Lordship adjourned the hearing of the petition without protection for a month. After the passing of the judgment, Dr. Sukhia on the 13th June last applied for the arrest of the insolvent, and his lordship said he could do so. Dr. Sukhia then applied to the Thana Court for the arrest of the insolvent, but the procedure adopted by the sub-Judge tended to delay the arrest. On the 13th July the insolvent was arrested and committed to Thana Jail by the Court at Thana, just two days after the expiration of the period allowed by Mr. Justice Russell, within which the insolvent would have been legally arrested. His Lordship, in delivering his final judgment, remarked that the argument put forward on behalf of the insolvent in the Thana court was absolutely misleading, and he had little doubt that the insolvent was aware of it. The conduct of the insolvent, his Lordship observed, could not be looked upon with favour. He should have further adjourned the hearing of the petition for another month, but for the circumstance that Dr. Sukhia had caused the insolvent's arrest at Bandora under the decree of the Thana Court after the expiration of the time allowed for the arrest. His Lordship, therefore, discharged the insolvent.

THE EROSION OF THE SIWALIKS.

EXTENT OF THE MISCHIEF IN THE PUNJAB.

Before the Punjab Land Preservation Bill (as amended in Select Committee) was passed, at the last meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor made the following interesting statement:—

"As explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Fanshawe in introducing this Bill in August last, measures for arresting the serious damage caused in the Hoshiarpur and Jullunder Districts by the erosion of the Siwalik Range of hills in the former have been under consideration since 1870, when the evil was first brought prominently to notice by that friend of the people, Mr. Coldstream, then Deputy Commissioner of Hushiarpur. It was discussed in the early stages of the proceedings by Mr. Baden-Powell, brother of the defender of Mafeking, and noted on in the Punjab Government Secretariat by two Members of this Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Tupper and the Hon'ble Mover, and every Lieutenant-Governor and Financial Commissioner since then has had a hand [illegible] the scheme which is now before us. When at last the proposals reached the Government of India and the Secretary of State they met with a cordial reception. And no wonder, for the magnitude of the evil will be fully appreciated when it is considered that no less than 120,000 acres of cultivated land in 1,070 villages have been practically devastated by the inundation of sand poured over the face of the country by the ever-widening torrents descending into the fertile plains of Hoshiarpur and Jullundur from the neighbouring Siwalik Range.

"To deal with such an enemy, drastic measures are necessary. The evil has been caused by the denudation of the hills and it is only their afforestation that can stop it. This means closure of grazing and interference with rights long exercised but long abused. Every effort has been made to make this interference as little oppressive as is possible under the circumstances, but even if the precautionary provisions embodied in the Bill fail to deprive it of some of its stringency there is a certain retributive fairness in exacting some curtailment of their privileges from those who, without realizing perhaps what they were doing, have by stripping their hills of every particle of verdure rendered them sources of irreparable injury to their neighbours in the plains below. For substantial interference in their rights they will receive compensation; the indirect restraint involving some inconvenience and possibly some loss is the price they will pay for the inconsiderate use they have made of these hills in the past.

"At the same time an attempt has been made to keep the balance between the inhabitants of the hills and those in the plains who have hither to been the sufferers and in whose interests the measure is devised.

"The owners of the villages in the plains affected by the torrents are to be called upon to help Government in its efforts to help them by planting out the sandy beds, a measure which has already been found possible and beneficial, or by other means, and in default the Bill reserves to Government the power to step in and take its own measures, the rights of the owners of such beds being held in abeyance or even extinguished.

"These are the main outlines of the measure to which this Council is now asked to give its assent. If there were greater power of co-operative action on the part of the people they might have been left to take such action themselves, or at most a measure putting the means of self-help at their disposal would have been sufficient. The Bill to some extent aims at doing this, but more is required. If the Government does not undertake the remedy, it will not be applied. We have tried to apply it in such a way as to avoid hardship to all parties, and though we cannot be sure of complete success in reparing past damage we are pretty confident that the measure will if left to its operation, have a beneficial effect in preventing further deterioration of one of the most fertile tracts in the Province."

KRUGER AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE VOLKSRAAD.

Mr. Douglas Story writes to the "Daily Mail" of the last meeting of the Transvaal Volksraad, from which we take the following passages:—

In the chair sat General Lukas Meyer, a great man, deep-chested and deep-voiced, pre-eminently a man of presence. High on his left hung the portraits of those he had aspired to be reckoned among—Paul Kruger, Piet Joubert, and Nicolaas Smit. A war, he had valiantly fought against, had intervened to keep him from their company, and to dim in some degree the lustre of his reputation. He had not done badly in battle; but he had not proved himself the leader the people had thought him, and so he was somewhat of a smaller man than at the date of his last election to the chair.

He is an old man, Paul Kruger, now; of a curious leaden complexion, who speaks, without stop or breath, in a hard, crackling voice that positively barks when he is irritated. His voice was a good bass once, but it has grown sadly rusted on the veldt, in battle, and in the chase, and is now but a greatly deteriorated instrument. His language is the true voortrekker's taal, forcible, sometimes picturesque, but terribly illiterate. Punctuated by hard, dry barks, it is difficult to follow; and much of the clerkly Hollenders' dread of him is due to the mystery of his tongue. He entered the Raadzaal this afternoon with a bluff "Goede middag, heeren," and settled in his seat to hear the reading of his formal speech. Later, he spoke, and his speaking was a passionate recital of his efforts after peace and of his country's treatment at the hands of the British. The substance of all of it has been known to us this long time; but there was conviction in the old man's voice as he thundered: "I tell you God has said, 'Thus far shall you come, but no father.' We live in the Lord, and we shall triumph." And yet this was no Roundhead Parliament, and that no Oliver Cromwell. It was the "most corrupt body of politicians on the face of the globe," throwing its faith utterly upon a God of just dealing? But Oom Paul was as honest in his belief as ever was Old Noll. In that belief the better part of this fighting has been undertaken.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD CURZON'S VISIT TO GUJARAT.

Referring to the Viceroy's proposed visit to the Gujarat famine districts, the "Indian Spectator" remarks: Lord Curzon is not likely to think it beneath his dignity to enquire, while on the spot, into the several complaints that have been heard from that quarter, even though they may not have been given to the world above the signature of some, body or other. A ruler, who risks health and peace of mind by visiting the worst-stricken districts in sultry August, with cholera lurking in almost every corner, may be trusted to sift the truth for himself, even when presented under cover of anonymity.

The "Rast Goftar" writes: Lord Curzon's visit may, therefore be looked upon with gratitude and satisfaction inasmuch as it will serve to instil new hope and courage into the hearts of the fighters. The most satisfactory feature of the forthcoming tour will be the prolonged inspection by the Viceroy of famine relief and other works in the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad. Even a passing visit of the head of the administration through the afflicted area, at such a juncture, is bound to prove reassuring, and productive of much soothing influence on the minds of the suffering community.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses:—It would be a great encouragement and consolation to the people of the Northern division of the Presidency to know that our kind and sympathetic Viceroy being alive to the possibility of another famine in Guzerat, has resolved to visit the afflicted districts himself in order to confer with the local officers and see with his own eyes the preparations for meeting any emergency that may occur. This is as it should be; and even through the tears of the people there will beam forth a smile of welcome to the Viceroy who considers it his imperative duty to visit them in their distress.

SHORT-TERM SENTENCES.

A general revision of the unexpired portion of short-term sentences for offences arising from famine is said to be in contemplation. The "Indian Spectator" says: We are glad to note that the Government of Bombay have in contemplation a general revision of the unexpired portion of short-term sentences for offences attributable to famine, as soon as favourable rain has fallen and the distress in the Presidency is relieved. This is as much a measure of humanity as of necessity, for, as a matter of fact, the prison accommodation in the Presidency is not equal even to the normal demands made on it.

A SITE FOR THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The question of selecting a suitable site for the Tata Research Institute still hangs fire. Says the Gujerati: It is said that Prof. Ramsay will, on his arrival, be able to give valuable advice on this and the other important questions which have engaged the attention of the Provisional Committee. How the question of locating the projected University is intimately connected with the question of financing it is best shown by the doubt that has been raised as to whether the Bombay Corporation can make a grant, if the institution is located at Bangalore or such other distant place. The Advocate-General has already given his opinion in the negative on this point. But if it is established in the neighbourhood of Bombay, it would in his opinion be competent for the Corporation to sanction a contribution but that too not for a period exceeding one year at a time. The difficulty, however, is not quite serious, as it can be removed by suitable legislation, if required. Again the Mysore Government would not be quite willing to do as much for the University, if its permanent habitation were to be in this presidency, as they would be in case the University were located in Bangalore.

THE BHATTIA COMMUNITY.

The "Gujerati" recommends the Bhattias to free themselves from the causes that retard their progress and advancement. Our contemporary writes: A number of Bhattias have married Hardwar girls as an escape from the oppressive and ruinous marriage customs prevalent in the community. This bold departure has led to considerable controversy amongst its members. The question of re-admitting into the caste the two gentlemen who have returned from England after successfully studying for the Bar has also roused keen discussion. The Bhattia community occupies in the commercial life of Bombay a very prominent position. Despite its orthodoxy enterprising Bhattia traders have gone as far as Arabia and Africa. The community with its large acumulations of wealth [illegible] more prosperous career before it, if it will only try to get rid of some of the customs and beliefs that stand in the way of its healthy progress and advancement.

MR. TILAK AND PONDICHERRY.

The "Rast Goftar" notices a lecture recently delivered by Mr. B. G. Tilak, in which he drew a comparison between the British and the French Governments. Our contemporary states: Mr. Tilak while lecturing the other day on his recent tour in India drew distinction between the British and the French Governments, stating that the French subjects in Pondicherry were more happy and contented than those under the British sway. He said that, while the natives of India were subjected to over-exactions and their just and lawful demands were disregarded, the Pondicherry people had all that they desired. If Mr. Tilak was not disposed to subject himself to over-exactions and to the many iniquities in the British Raj, why does he not remove himself beg and baggage to Pondicherry, where he expects to enjoy all comforts of life and all rights and privileges which have been hitherto denied to him in British India? If Mr. Tilak were to desert for ever Poona for Pondicherry, he would not only be seeking relief for himself from the despotic sway of the British, but would at the same time offer relief both to the people and the Government of the Presidency.

THE ANNA FAMINE FUND.

Some of the native journals eulogise the efforts of Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit in raising an anna famine fund. The "Indian Spectator" observes; Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Dinshaw Petit's "anna fund" in aid of the famine-stricken stands at the respectable figure of Rs. 14,000. To this Mr. H. G. Blake Thornton, of the Constitutional Club, and the London Agent for Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes of the city, adds Rs. 7,500 as first instalment, from a fund collected in England, and which is expected to run up very high. Out of these Rs. 21,000 odd Mr. Jehangir Petit has already disbursed over Rs. 13,000. The disbursements are, on the whole, judicious and timely, extending over Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahal, Kathiawar, Rajputana and the Central Provinces. Altogether, both in the collection and the disbursement of the fund Mr. Petit shows himself a chip of the old block, and this must give no small satisfaction to his respected grandfather.

THE LESSONS OF THE PLAGUE.

The "Rast Goftar" thinks that the resolution of the Government of India on plague is both a frank and a remarkable document. Our contemporary adds: Lord Curzon and his advisers have at last come to the conclusion that it is impossible to stamp out the plague in India, though much can be done to reduce it. To effect this they evidently do not count much upon heroic measures. In fact it seems to have dawned upon them that drastic measures do not answer the purpose for which they are requisitioned; and that far from proving useful, they leave behind traces of hardships and ill-feeling wholly disproportionate to the good achieved with their help. To begin with, therefore, it is laid down that only such measures are to be taken as can be enforced without hurting the prejudices of the people. Nothing can be more in keeping with the policy and desire of Lord Curzon than this. The employment of informers, compulsory examination of corpses, the shutting up of people in infected houses, and the prevention of their escaping from infected areas by means of cordons or other devices, is absolutely forbidden. It is moreover, put down that house-to-house, visitation, compulsory notification of sickness, and grant of rewards for information as to the existence of sickness should rarely, if ever, be resorted to.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: One tenth of the bitterness that the plague measures created in the minds of the people would never have been created; and the poor tax-payers would have been saved thousands of rupees. But above all, who can say how many lives (valuable in their own little spheres) have not been lost either by mere fright of the plague measures or by injudious or compulsory removal to hospitals? Who can say how many patients have not died simply of shock sustained by their removal to the hospitals which they dreaded so much?

Reports from Kabul state that Umra Khan of Jhandol, and Sayad Ahmed Shah, a famous Chief, have been ordered by the Amir to live at Pugman The Amir has lately struck about two lakhs of new gold coin, each being 4 1-2 mashas in weight. On one side of the coin is the impression of the mosque of Qaba Sharif in Arabia, and on the reverse side the Amir's titles &c., and the Kalma. It is stated that the money is the proceeds of the sale of the forfeited property of the Chiefs and Sirdars who have fled from Kabul since Abdul Rahman Khan's succession.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

Eighteen cards returned out of 65 originally taken out is not a very large percentage; and especially is it an unsually low one in connection with competitions at Hoylake. But there was a great deal to account for this limited return on Saturday last, as it was a very difficult day for play—more difficult, in fact, than would appear at the first glance, for whilst a strong north-westerly wind had to be encountered—an "airt," as the Scotch say—which is eminently unfavourable to scoring on the Hoylake course, aiding the player as it does at the holes where he would better be without it, and retarding his progress at the greens where it would be of service to him—there was an additional factor towards indifferent scoring, that being a bright sun, which made putting exceedingly difficult.

Taking all these conditions into considerations. Mr. O. T. Falk's return of 85 less 4—81 was more than creditable, and well justified the clean sweep of the boards he made, including the honour and glory of returning the best scratch score of the day, whilst it may be mentioned that he was playing early in the day when the wind was at its strongest and the sun at its brightest' Mr. Falk plays a good deal in connection with 'Varsity golf at Oxford, and has apparently come on rapidly of late.

The match at Hoylake on Tuesday last, between a team of the Royal Liverpool Club and a representative team of the Villagers' Club proved most enjoyable and interesting, and will, in all probability be repeated in the near future. The R. L.G. C. pulled through by a margin of ten holes, the final scores being: R. L. G. C., 17; Villagers, 7; but there can be no doubt that several of the latter team did not do themselves justice, on account of want of experience and a consequent exaggerated appreciation of the importance of the occasion. This was particularly noticeable in the case of G. Morgan, their first string who allowed Mr. R. S Hilton to assume a very strong lead in the earlier part of the game, and never seemed to find his feet until towards the conclusion of the round. "Cobbler" Jackson, who succeeded Morgan in the list, however accomplished an excellent performance in defeating a strong player like Mr. A. C. Blain. Nature or inclination has not blessed Jackson with a style remarkable for elegance, but he nevertheless arrives on the putting green in fairly good time, and once he is there, it requires a very good putter to take any change out of him, as his opponent, who had all the best of the wooden club play, found out to his cost on Tuesday last. The most prolific scorer on the R. L G. C. side proved to be Mr. Hugh Crowther, the recent winner of the Jubilee Commemoration Tournament, who annexed no fewer than eight holes from his opponent, and whose recent efforts have met with their due reward, as he has now joined the ever-increasing band of scratch players. It was a match which was played right through in the most pleasant and sportsmanlike spirit, and a repetition of the encounter I know is the wish of all who engaged in it.

Mr. Norman MacBeth's return of 77 at St. Annes on Saturday deserved a better fate than that which was meted out to it, but for a player penalised to the extent of four strokes, as Mr. Macbeth is, it is somewhat useless battling against net returns of 75, such as Mr. F. W. Walker made, particularly on a day as Saturday last, when the wind was more than ordinarily strong. I hear that there is a prospect of Mr. MacBeth going out to India in the autumn for some number of years. If this be correct, and he has opportunities of following his favourite pastime when out there, he should prove a great addition to the playing strength of the game in India.

At present we are in receipt of the bare news that the American championship has fallen to Mr. Walter J. Travis, an American-born player, who has struggled manfully for the honour in past years, and it must be peculiarly gratifying to him that his perseverance has at last been rewarded. He has always been a most assiduous attendant at prize meetings. In fact, on this side of the water he might stand a chance of earning the opprobrious epithet of a "pot hunter," but in the States they look upon these little questions of what might be called golfing etiquette in a different light to that in which they view the situation over here, and to travel from meeting to meeting, as many of the leading lawn tennis players do in the United Kingdom, is considered quite the right thing in the States. By this time Mr. Walter Travis must have a very fine collection of trophies resulting from his labours in the field. A month or so ago he had been carrying all before him in what may be termed "provincial" competitions, and so it is probable that his success last week was not so great a surprise as it would appear to those who have not the opportunity of following American form closely. Mr. Findlay Douglas was once again in the final, and on this occasion ran his opponent to the last green of the 36 played, but no one will surely grudge the Americans the success of their own man in the championship. It is all in the ultimate interest of the game in the States. They have still to produce a player equal to the task of annexing the open event, a task, which at the present rate of progression, there appears little chance of their accomplishing for at least a year or two to come.

Young Tom Hutchinson, of St. Andrews, the latest addition to the ranks of professional golfers in the States, has quickly made his mark in the home of his adoption, his latest victim being Geo. Low, of Dyker Meadow, whom many American critics consider the finest golfer in the States, for there have been many heated discussions as to the respective merits of Low and the present holder of the championship, Willie Smith. The handsome victory which young Hutchinson obtained over Low would rather appear to settle the question of the premier player resident in the States. It is unwise to jump at conclusions on the strength of one individual performance, but of all the golfers who have left the old country to cross the Atlantic, Hutchinson can certainly claim the best credentials, and a succession of victories would certainly not surprise his old friends at St. Andrews. I see by the reports to hand that Hutchinson has already been given a chance of playing against Vardon, as he was due to play the exchampion on the green of the Shinnecocks Hill club, to which Hutchinson is attached as professional. It is not improbable, however, that he will find Vardon a more difficult morsel to digest than Low.

Mr. A. J. Robertson, of the Press Gallery, and erstwhile Editor of "Golf," has at last succeeded in reaching the final round of the Parliamentary Handicap, after twice halving the tie in the penultimate round against Mr. J. B. Hotham, Mr. Robertson is now called upon to meet Mr. H. Seton Karr, to whom he has to concede five strokes in each round of 18 holes. It may be remembered that Mr. Robertson only qualified for the right to play off by match play, after tieing with several other competitors for sixteenth place in the qualifying round at Sandwich in June.

I hear a rumour that our friends in Ireland have this year decided to confine the professional tournament, which usually takes place at the open Irish championship meeting to native talent or at least to professionals resident in the Emerald Isle. This seems a pity.

Liverpool, July 13. H. H. Hilton.

A report has also reached us of a fracas which took place lately between the sepoys of Sardar Khan, the Khan of Nawagai, and the Mohmandzai tribe. In the struggle the latter lost about 120 men killed and wounded. Mullah Najam-ud-Din, alias Mullah Hada, having heard about this quarrel, issued a "fatwa" to the effect that both parties being Muhammadans they were acting against the law of their prophet, and thus managed to restore peace on both sides.

The statement that the betrothal of the Queen of the Netherlands will be announced during a visit of the Czar to her Court in September next is probably correct, as the Russian monarch is the Queen's second cousin once removed. The Queen's paternal grandmother was the Grand Duchess Anna, daughter of the Czar Paul. Napoleon I. sought the Princess's hand before he proposed for the Archduchess Marie Louise. His friend and ally, Alexander I., hardly believed, however in the permanency of the Imperial dynasty, and replied that his mother considered his sister too young for matrimony. This was indeed true for she was under fifteen when Napoleon divorced Josephine. She married (in the year he had distinguished himself at Waterloo) the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William II. of the Netherlands. This Prince had previously been rejected by our Princess Charlotte in favour of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, who subsequently deprived him of the Belgian half of his dominions. It is not yet known whether Queen Wilhelmin's, choice will fall on one of the Princes of Wied who are her second cousins or on one of the grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar who are her second cousins once removed. As they are also descended from a daughter of the Czar Paul, the visit of Nicholas II. tends to strenghen the chances of one of these princes. The elder of them is (as we lately stated) heir-apparent of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar and is also at present heir-presumptive of Queen Wilhelmina.

GERMANY WAITING ON RUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" on the 9th instant, says:—Germany's peculiar attitude in the Chinese question begins in political quarters to revive the remembrance of rumours which were afloat here three years ago, when the meeting between the Czar and the Emperor William took place at Breslau and Goerlitz. At that time, as will be remembered, it was stated that Russia and Germany had concluded an agreement about the Chinese question, providing for common proceedings. Things certainly have considerably changed since that time, but Germany's present policy is indeed such that the revival of these rumours is only natural.

The lamentable course of the diplomatic negotiations and the little enviable part which Germany has been playing of late shows again how wrong it is to overestimate, as public opinion abroad is in the habit of doing, the political significance of the Emperor William's speeches. In Germany one is accustomed to draw a sharp line between the words of the Emperor and the acts of his Government, and to make allowance for the impulsive and impressionable nature of the Imperial speaker. When the Emperor made his recent speech at Wilhelmshaven his proud words were outside Germany interpreted as a proof that he was determined to take matters into his energetic hands. Some of the panegyrists even exclaimed that at last Europe had found the leader so urgently needed at the present critical juncture. Yet now, far from taking any lead, Germany whose Minister at Peking was the first to be murdered, all at once proclaims a policy of the strictest reserve, and contributes towards complicating the situation. Now again, on Japan's renewed question as to what the Powers intended to do in view of the horrible crimes committed at Peking the German Cabinet has sat on the diplomatic tripod, and given like a modern pythoness the vague answer. "We think the maintenance of the unity of the Powers above everything, and we therefore agree to accept everything agreed upon by the other Powers." Translated into the language of common mortals this means that Germany agrees, if Russia agrees, and she says neither yes, or no, as long as Russia's decision is doubtful. This attitude is generally approved here, as serving German interests best. But if one thinks oneself less interested in China than other Powers, why such proud words? Moreover, if each Power were to give the same reply, what would be the result?

Hypocrisy as to the famous unity of the Powers could not be better illustrated than by the attitude of the Powers towards Japan. The Russian Cabinet semi-officially declares that it had already on the 27th June informed Japan that it had no objection to her action within the limits of co-operation. This meant, however, as I learn from an authoritative source, nothing more than that Russia was kind enough to allow Japan to sacrifice as much human life and money as she liked for the rescue of Europeans, but that she would have no right to claim any indemnity afterwards. The German Cabinet does not go so far as this, but it maintains—and in this is not quite wrong—that Japan cannot be given a mandate before the price to be demanded by her for its execution is known. One may be curious to see what effect that policy will have. I am afraid that the cunning Chinese, who have speculated from the beginning on discord amongst the Powers, will be the only ones who have any reason to laugh.

All the reports from Russia agree in stating that that Power continues to observe a very suspicious attitude. The Russian Press is even ungrateful enough not to discontinue their attacks upon Germany. The Emperor's speech is severely criticised, and the assassination of Baron von Ketteler is denounced as a consequence of Germany's policy. The "mailed fist" and the Emperor's famous picture, the provocatory attitude of Herr von Heyking, the former German Minister at Peking, towards the Tsung-li-Yamen and the alleged deliberate breach of Court etiquette on the occasion of Prince Henry's visit, are all said to have gradually enraged the Chinese. Baron von Ketteler, Prince Uchtomsky's paper says, openly preached the necessity of the partition of China, and has fallen a victim to his own boldness. Russian naval circles, it is reported, are also averse to Russia's proceeding too energetically against China. It is thought she ought rather to concentrate a strong army on the Manchurian frontier, then quietly look on while the Powers exhaust their forces, and come forth finally as the arbiter and dictator of peace. This policy is said to enjoy the support of very influential quarters.

Herr von der Goltz, first interpreter of the German Legation at Peking, who is now on leave of absence in Berlin, says he is convinced that with an army of twenty thousand men the capture of Peking would be beyond doubt. He thinks the punishment to be inflicted upon the Chinese must be very severe. All the leaders must be beheaded, first of all Prince Tuan, whose head should be exhibited on the wall of the capital. Tuan was the leader of the Manchu party, and is a most influential man, at once conceited, ambitious, and violent Herr von der Goltz thinks the reinstatement of the young Emperor useless, for he is too weak a man. Another German officer named Scheve, who served in the Chinese army as an instructor, says that the modern rifles with which they are armed are of such delicate construction that before long they will all become unserviceable, the Chinese not understanding how to treat them.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is unlikely that the strict letter of the law will be enforced in the case of majors coming under the forty-eight years' rule. And there is much to be said, certainly, in favour of an occasional relaxation of existing regulations; having regard to the fact that so many regiments have one if not two battalions in the field. The present is no time for disposing of the service of tried soldiers. We want all the senior officers we have, and may want them badly if the 'Chinese difficulty' is not soon removed. The majors coming within the terms of the Royal Warrant during the next six months are:—H. A. S. Barkworth, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, on August 9; W. MacLaughlin, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, on August 11; F.J. Evelegr, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, on September 27; T. P. Lowry, West India Regiment, on October 7; R. Eccles, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, on November 15; W. H. M. Bent, 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, on November 30; J. Mitchell-Innes, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, on December 4. It will be seen that many of these officers are on active service. That in itself ought to be a recommendation for them. In cases where they are not the ordinary course of procedure will doubtless be followed. Forty-eight is, after all, rather an early age to pension off a tried officer who is physically fit for the duties of his profession. It is, perhaps, necessary and desirable to have a limit of service in periods of profound peace, but in war time there is little to be gained by running promotion on red-tape principles; indeed the following up of such a policy would be ridiculous, for it would be robbing the Army of the very men it most requires just at the moment when it stands most urgently in need of them.

In an interesting article on armour and armaments, in the "Naval Warrant Officers' Journal" for July, it is recorded that in recent experiments made in America a 6-inch shell with a soft tip has been found to cut a clean hole through a Harveyised plate 14 inches in thickness. If this result has been really attained our contemporary draws the deduction that armour for ships will shortly become impossible, and that vessels will be constructed of the thinnest plates in order that projectiles may pass harmlessly through them. Another important point in naval gunnery is alluded to in the same paper. The French take great credit for the superior muzzle velocity of some of their projectiles, but at the same time entirely ignore the question of the weight of the shot fired. For the 10 inch French gun, for instance, the weight of the projectile is 644 pounds; for the English of the same calibre 850 pounds. It is simply a matter of high muzzle velocity, flat trajectory, and light projectile, or a lower velocity and heavier shot.

The Committee which has been considering the question of naval education in France has issued its report, and various important changes are recommended. To obviate as far as possible the necessity for special preparation on the part of candidates for entry, the mathematical standard in the entrance examination will be relaxed by the omission of algebra and other subjects. Greater attention will be paid to magnetism, electricity, and other branches of physics. It is recommended that a chair of geography should be established in the training college, and that professors of gunnery and musketry should be appointed. Less prominence is to be given to such branches of seamanship as have become obsolete, in order that more time may be given to the study of marine engines and boilers. The Committee have unanimously recommended that the training college should be removed from the Borda to the shore, somewhere in close proximity to the sea. Upon this decision M Marc Landry, in the "Moniteur de la Flotte," writes as follows:—"Let us then leave the Naval College where it is. It is a great advantage to accustom the young officers to life on board ship even from the day of their first entry."

Interest in the war in South Africa seems to be falling off in the minds of continental military critics, who devote less space to discussing the events now that success attends our arms. Reviewing their comments, it cannot be said that they have succeeded in adding much to our knowledge. The war has no doubt taught us a great deal, but its teachings, so far as they are disclosed, are pretty clear, and no critic either at home or abroad yet possesses adequate information concerning the inner details. Much bitterness has existed among our foreign contemporaries, and they have never lost an opportunity of depreciating our successes, and the quality of our officers and men, or of extolling the Boers. It is true that the German critics perceived a lamentable lack of initiative on the part of our enemy, and that from the very beginning they have forecast that men who always stood upon the defensive could not finally prevail. But at the same time, most of them have cherished the hope that the burghers would yet assume the offensive in a practical fashion, and not in the way of mere raids. In France, the "Revue du Cercle Militaire" has proved itself a dispassionate critic, but it does not disguise its admiration for the 'heroic struggle maintained by a people possessing small means against one of the greatest nations of Europe possessing the most extensive resources." None of our contemporaries seem to have taken any account of the great difficulties that attend campaigning in South Africa, the vast distances to be covered, the long lines of communication, and the huge difficulty of the matter of supplies. Here, at least, they must admit that we have attained a success which has perhaps never been rivalled in the history of war.

'Grey Lancers" has written a most sensible letter on the subject of the "Soldier as a Trespasser." As he says, "Several times in the present war neglect of ordinary precautions, or say, rather, scouting badly carried out, has brought serious loss in men and material on British forces. At once the regimental officer is made the scapegoat, dubbed stupid and careless his shortcomings paraded for inspection in the Press." But does the fault really rest at the door of the British officer or trooper? Certainly not. The public does realise, for the public does care as a rule to think, how much local condition in the United Kingdom have to do with the matter. "Grey Lancer" quotes an instance in which the law of trespass upset the whole or his plans for the instruction of his men; "The other day, while carrying out a small reconnaissance scheme with my squadron, I received a message from my subaltern to the effect that he was unable to occupy a certain hill, as the farmer objected to his going up. The failure to effect this spoilt the scheme and prevented my different patrols keeping touch." Now, thoughtful men must recognise how much officers of all ranks are hampered whilst thus prevented from imparting practical instruction. It is all well and good to say, as some do, "Oh, cavalry officers think far too much of polo and hunting." It is best, perhaps, that they should be good sportsmen; for it takes their minds off their disappointments, of which their inability to train their men on anything like sound lines is by no means the least. Perhaps when the war is over the subject of scouting may arise; and if it does, it would be wise for the Government in this connection to go also into the law of trespass, which has had not a little to do, as every general officer of experience knows, with our reverses in South Africa.

Before the meeting of the two French squadrons in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, each engaged in tactical operations in its own accustomed waters, the coast-defence division, under Rear-Admiral Mallarme, leaving Toulon, simulated an attack upon Mers-el-Kebir, defended by the local torpedo-boats, and then coaled at the port. Rear-Admiral Roustan left Toulon with the Charles Martel, and four cruisers and two destroyers, which represented an enemy prepared to dispute the passage to the friendly squadron, which had one knot less speed, and comprised the Brennus, Charlemagne, Gaulois, and Jaureguiberry, with four cruisers, under command of Vice-Admiral Fournier. Some interesting operations followed. Before the Northern squadron left Brest an attempt was made to reproduce some of the conditions of a blockade of the port Rear-Admiral Touchard in the Formidable, with three cruisers and two destroyers, representing the enemy, while the Dupuy-de Lome, under the orders of Admiral Menard, was to support the local torpedo-boats in their attack on the blockading cruisers. On the first night these were not discovered, and when the defenders went out on the next night which was dark and rainy, they had no success, being discovered by the enemy's squadron outside. Some other interesting exercises took place before the squadron left for the south.

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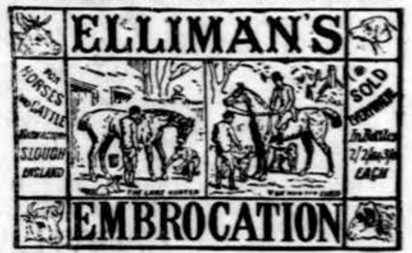

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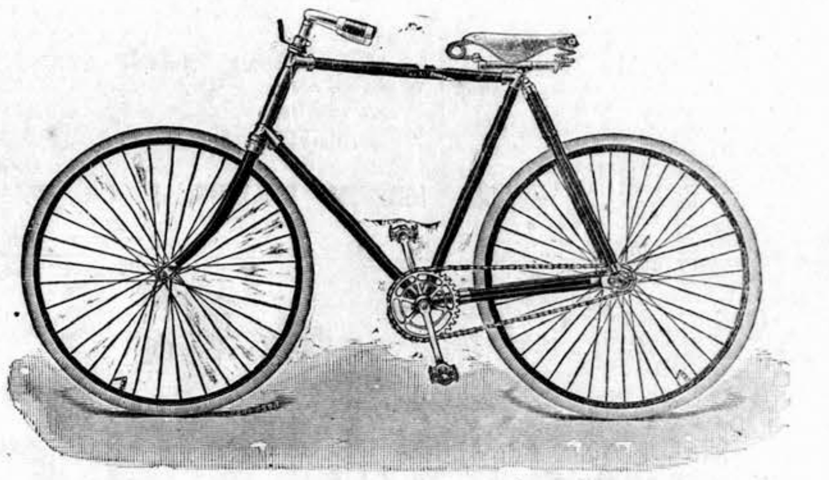

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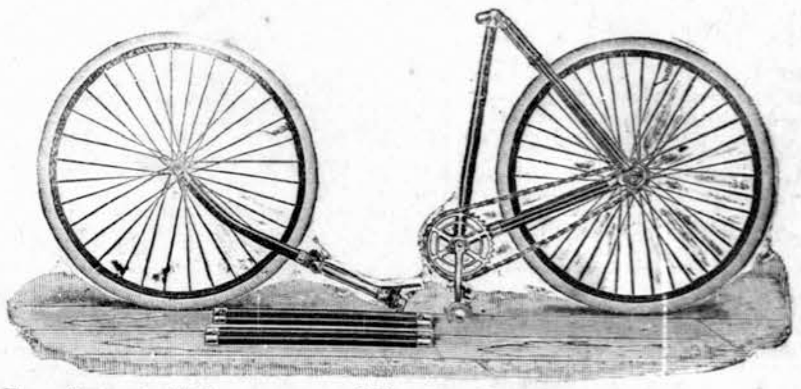
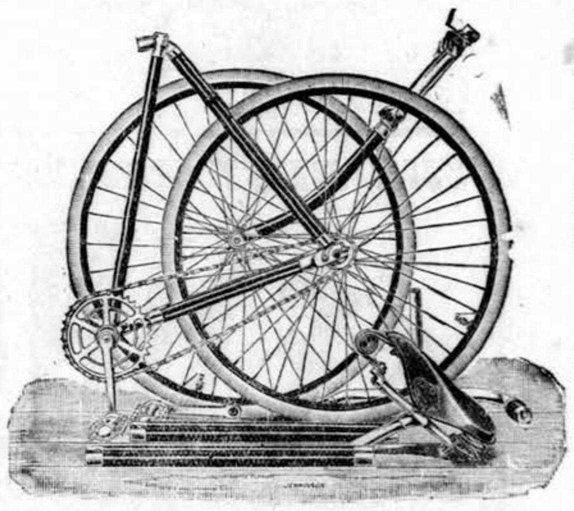


Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness, and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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